

FCC 962-2728
1-725-1585

applications

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form 753 for broadcast

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Sb

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20554

IN REPLY REFER TO:

September 22, 1987

87200577

Ms. Diane Davison
WHRC Radio
Haverford College
Haverford, PA 19041

Dear Ms. Davison:

We are in receipt of your letter requesting 75 copies of Form 753 and are pleased to inform you that we have forwarded it to the FCC, Supply Branch, Room B-10, 1919 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20554, for appropriate handling.

Should you desire additional information, please feel free to contact us again.

Sincerely,

Eileen Chaney
Eileen Chaney
Consumer Assistance &
Small Business Division,
Office of Cong. & Public Affairs

WHRC RADIO
Haverford - Bryn Mawr Broadcasting, Inc.
Haverford College & Bryn Mawr College

1587217.

Diane Leigh Davison
7502 Shelwood Road
Baltimore, MD 21208

(301) 486-1216

7/21/87

To Whom it may concern:

**NOT FOR SALE OR DISTRIBUTION
BY THIS OFFICE**

Could you please provide me with 75 applications for disc jockey licenses? This is form 753 for broadcast.

This is for WHRC Radio - Haverford College and Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania.

RECEIVED AND
FILED
25
22
SECTION
PROCESSING

Please send these to the ABOVE address.

SEE ATTACHED.

Thank you very much.

Diane Davison

General Manager -
WHRC



WHRC RADIO

HAVERFORD COLLEGE
HAVERFORD, PA. 19041
(215) 649-1200

Diane Davison - General Mgr.

Haverford - Bryn Mawr Broadcasting, Inc.
Haverford College & Bryn Mawr College

15X7217

WELL FOR SAFE OF DISTRIBUTION
BY THIS OFFICE

25. May an aboriginal society have blind

26. Several weeks ago my understanding
of the situation at ECT was that a

27. Aboriginal - Indian Health Services is not

28. Aboriginal in general health and has

29. Much work left to do but here and there

30. 1974 20

31. Now you very shortly

32. would want

33. [GENERAL INFORMATION] - MRC

34. 1974

35. 1974



United States
Government
Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20401

Dear Customer:

Thank you for your inquiry.

As a sales agent for United States Government publications, our reference service is restricted to identification of titles currently available in our sales stock. Many U.S. Government publications are available for **reference purposes only** in designated Federal Depository Libraries throughout the country. These Libraries provide the general public with access to Government material, **but are not sales outlets. Do not attempt to order from these Federal Depository Libraries.** We suggest that you contact one of the Regional Federal Depository Libraries, listed on the back of this form, which can refer you to the nearest Federal Depository Library in your area.

PLEASE REFER TO THE APPROPRIATE CHECKED EXPLANATION FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON YOUR INQUIRY.

We have made notations on your letter in an effort to provide as much information as possible.

We cannot identify a title in the specific area in which you are interested, but are enclosing a list of available Government publications in related fields.

We cannot identify a Government publication for sale by this Office containing the information you desire. However, we are enclosing a Subject Bibliography Index, which lists over 250 free Subject Bibliographies covering a wide area of topics available to the general public.

The information requested is not available from this Office. We have indicated below the Government agency and address where you may be able to obtain the information.

FCC CONSUMER INFORMATION OFFICE
ROOM 258
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20554

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

ORDER/INFORMATION DESK (202) 783-3238, 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time, Mon.-Fri.

SEND NO CHECKS OR ORDERS TO THESE LIBRARIES

FEDERAL DEPOSITORY LIBRARY PROGRAM

SEND NO CHECKS OR ORDERS TO THESE LIBRARIES

The Federal Depository Library Program provides Government publications to designated libraries throughout the United States. The Regional Depository Libraries listed below receive and retain at least one copy of nearly every Federal Government publication, either in printed or microfilm form for use by the general public. These libraries provide reference services and inter-library loans; however, they are not sales outlets. You may wish to ask your local library to contact a Regional Depository to help you locate specific publications, or you may contact the Regional Depository yourself.

SEND NO CHECKS OR ORDERS TO THESE LIBRARIES

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Restricted Radiotelephone Operator Permit Application

FCC 753

Approved by OMB
3060-0049
Expires 5/31/88

- Complete Parts 1 and 2—Print or Type
- Mail Parts 1 and 2 in an envelope to FCC, P.O. Box 1050, Gettysburg, PA 17326.
- If you need a temporary Permit, complete Part 3.
- No examination is required.
- Before completing this form, see other side.

Davison Diane L.
① Name-Last First M.I.

7502 Shelowood Road
② Address Number & Street

Baltimore, Md. 21208
③ City State ZIP Code

Date of Birth
Use numerals—
MONTH DAY YEAR

I Certify that:

- I can keep at least a rough written log.
- I am familiar with the provisions of applicable treaties, laws, and rules and regulations governing the radio station which I will operate.
- I can speak and hear.
- I am legally eligible for employment in the United States.
- I need this permit because I intend to engage in international flights or voyages (Aviation and Marine Services only).
- The statements made on this application and any attachments are true to the best of my knowledge.

A WILLFUL FALSE STATEMENT IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE
U.S. Code, Title 18, Section 1001.

Signature

Date

Federal Communications Commission
P.O. Box 1050, Gettysburg, PA 17326

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use—\$300

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Federal Communications Commission
Restricted Radiotelephone Operator Permit

is authorized to operate any radio station which may be operated by a person holding this class of license. This permit is issued in conformity with Paragraphs 3454 and 3945 of the Radio Regulations, Geneva 1979, and is valid for the lifetime of the holder unless suspended by the FCC.

Not valid
without
FCC Seal

FCC Form 753-Part 2

⑤ Print
or Type
Your
Full Name

⑥ Signature
(Keep your
signature
within the box)

⑦ Print Your Name and Address Above
DO NOT ADDRESS TO THE F.C.C.



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION
FCC 615

FCC Form 753-Part 2
June 1985

Approved by OMB
3060-0049
Expires 5/31/88

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Temporary Restricted Radiotelephone Operator Permit

If you need a temporary Restricted Radiotelephone Operator Permit while your application is being processed, do the following:

- Complete Parts 1 & 2 of this form and mail to the FCC.
- Complete this part of the form →
and keep it.

If you have done the above, you now hold a temporary Restricted Radiotelephone Operator Permit. This is your temporary permit. DO NOT MAIL IT TO THE FCC.

This permit is valid for 60 days from the date Parts 1 and 2 of this form were mailed to the FCC.

You must obey all applicable laws, treaties, and regulations.

Read, Fill in the Blanks, and Sign:

Name

Date FCC Form 753, Parts 1 & 2 mailed to FCC

I Certify that:

- The above information is true.
- I have completed and signed FCC Form 753, Parts 1 & 2, and mailed it to the FCC.
- I have never had a license suspended or revoked by the FCC.

Signature

Date

If you cannot certify to all of the above, you are not eligible for a temporary permit.

DO NOT MAIL THIS PART 3 OF THE FORM
IT IS YOUR TEMPORARY PERMIT

FCC Form 753-Part 3
June 1985

Note: All U.S. citizens are considered, for the purposes of this application, to be legally eligible for employment in the United States.

If you are not a U.S. citizen, **and** you are not eligible for employment in the United States, but you need an operator permit because—

1. You hold an FAA pilot certificate and need to operate aircraft radio stations—

OR

2. You hold an FCC radio station license issued in your name, and will use the permit for operation of that particular station—

THEN use FCC Form 755 to apply for the permit, instead of this form.

**Notice to Individuals Required by the Privacy Act
and the Paperwork Reduction Act**

The Communications Act of 1934 authorizes solicitation of personal information requested in this application. The information is to be used principally to determine if the benefits requested are consistent with the public interest, convenience and necessity.

Commission staff will routinely use the information to evaluate and render a judgement as to whether to grant or deny this application.

If all of the requested information is not provided, the application may be returned without action or processing may be delayed while a request is made to provide the missing information. Therefore, extreme care should be exercised in making certain that all the information requested is provided.

Limited file material may be included in the Commission Computer Facility. Where a possible violation of law is indicated, the records may, as a matter of routine use, be referred to the Commission's General Counsel and forwarded to other appropriate agencies charged with responsibilities of investigating or prosecuting such violations.

The Foregoing Notice is Required by the Privacy Act of 1974, P.L. 93-579, December 31, 1974, 5 U.S.C. 552a (e) (3), and the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, P.L. 96-511, December 11, 1980, 44 U.S.C. 3504 (C) (3) (C).

(cut on this line)

Terms and Conditions

It is your responsibility to know the laws, treaties, rules, and regulations which currently govern any station you operate. Do not operate any radio transmitter unless such operation is authorized by a valid radio station license. Operation of an unlicensed radio transmitter is a violation of Section 301 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and is punishable by fine and/or imprisonment.

As a licensed radio operator, it is illegal for you to:

- willfully interfere with any radio communication or signal.
- transmit false or deceptive signals or communications by radio.
- falsely identify a radio station by transmitting a call sign which has not been assigned by proper authority to that station.
- transmit unidentified radio communications or signals.
- without authorization, divulge, publish, or use for your benefit or the benefit of another not entitled thereto, the existence, contents, substance, purport, effect, or meaning of any interstate or foreign communications by radio, other than transmissions intended for the use of the general public, transmissions relating to ships, aircraft, vehicles, or persons in distress, or transmissions by an amateur or citizens band radio operator.

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How To Apply For A Broadcast Station

GENERAL

Any qualified citizen, company, or group may apply to the Federal Communications Commission for authority to construct a standard (AM), frequency modulation (FM), or television (TV) broadcast station.

Licensing of these facilities is prescribed by the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, which sets up certain basic requirements. In general, applicants must satisfy the Commission that they are legally, technically, and financially qualified, and that operation of the proposed station would be in the public interest.

Full details of the licensing procedure are in Part 1 of the Commission's rules, "Practice and Procedure." Station operation is covered by Part 73 (formerly Part 3) "Radio Broadcast Services." This includes technical standards for AM, FM, and TV stations, and TV and FM channel (frequency) assignments by states and communities. These rules are summarized in this publication. Copies of the complete rules may be purchased from the Government Printing Office.

Most applicants employ engineering and legal services in preparing their applications. The Commission does not make technical or other special studies for prospective applicants nor does it recommend individual lawyers or engineers. Names of firms and individuals practicing before the Commission are listed in various trade publications.

Following is a summary of the consecutive steps to be followed in applying for authorization to build and operate a broadcast station. The application procedure is substantially the same whether the facility sought is AM, FM, or TV.

INFORMATION BUREAU

How to Apply for a Broadcast Station - 2

SELECTING A FACILITY

An AM applicant must make his own search for a frequency on which he can operate without causing or receiving interference from existing stations and stations proposed in pending applications. AM broadcast stations operate on "local", "regional", or "clear" channels. Stations of 250 watts power nighttime and up to 1 kilowatt daytime serve small communities; stations of 500 watts to 5 kilowatts cover centers of population and surrounding areas; stations of 10 to 50 kilowatts are for large area coverage, particularly at night.

An FM station applicant must request an FM channel assigned to the community in which he proposes to operate, or a place within a 10-mile radius (for Class A FM stations) or a 15-mile radius (for Class B or Class C FM stations), which has no FM channel assignment. Power, antenna height, and station separation are governed by the zone in which the station is located.

There are three classes of commercial FM stations and three zones. Class A stations use power from 100 watts to 3 kilowatts to cover a radius of about 15 miles; Class B stations, 5 kilowatts to 50 kilowatts for 40-mile service and Class C, 25 kilowatts to 100 kilowatts for 65-mile range.

Noncommercial educational FM stations are in a separate category and may operate with power as low as 10 watts.

Commercial and educational FM stations may apply for a "Subsidiary Communications Authorization" (Form 318) to furnish certain supplemental services. FM stations may engage in stereophonic broadcasting, for which no special application is required.

An applicant for a TV station must request a VHF (Very High Frequency) or a UHF (Ultra High Frequency) channel assignment to the community in which he proposes to operate, or a place having no channel assignment within 15 miles of that community. Power depends upon the kind of channel used (VHF or UHF) and station separation is determined by three zones. TV "translator" stations serve remote communities by picking up and rebroadcasting the programs of outside stations, with the latter's permission. They operate on any VHF channel or on any unassigned UHF channel between 55 and 69 or on any assigned channel. Certain channels are assigned for noncommercial educational TV operation. There is a "Community Antenna Relay Service" for non-common carrier microwave facilities to relay TV signals to cable TV systems.

How to Apply for a Broadcast Station - 3

After a prospective broadcaster has decided upon the type of station he desires, and the place where it would be located, he should ascertain and plan to meet the programing needs of the locality he intends to serve through surveys of community leaders and of the general public.

The next step is to apply for a construction permit. This is done on FCC Form 301, "Application for Authority To Construct a New Broadcast Station or Make Changes in an Existing Station," which covers AM, FM, or TV broadcast, except educational applicants (who use FCC Form 340), FM and TV translators (Form 346) and FM booster stations (Form 349P). These forms require information about the citizenship and character of the applicant, as well as financial, technical, and other qualifications, plus details about the transmitting apparatus to be used, antenna and studio locations, and the service proposed.

Commercial broadcast applicants are required to show their financial ability to operate for one year after construction of the station. Triplicate copies are required. Nonprofit educational institutions apply for new or changed instructional TV fixed stations on Form 330-P.

Applicants for new broadcast stations, license renewals, station sales or major changes in existing stations must give local public notice of their plans and also of any subsequent designation of their applications for hearing. This is done over the applicant's local station (if any) and by advertising in the local newspaper. It affords an opportunity for public comment on these applications to the Commission. Applicants and stations also must maintain public reference files in their respective localities.

All broadcast applications (except translators) are reported twice by the Commission--when first tendered (received) and again when formally accepted for filing. An application is not acted upon until at least 30 days after the Commission gives public notice of its acceptance.

APPLYING FOR A CONSTRUCTION PERMIT

APPLICANTS MUST GIVE LOCAL NOTICE

APPLICATION PROCESSING

How to Apply for a Broadcast Station - 4

Competing AM-FM-TV applications may be filed up to a date in a notice of AM-FM-TV applications ready for processing. It usually is about 30 days following that notice. During that time objecting petitions may be filed.

Applications generally are processed in the order in which accepted. They are reviewed for engineering, legal and financial data by the Broadcast Bureau which, under delegated authority, acts on routine applications and reports to the Commission those involving policy or other particular considerations. If an application has no engineering or other conflicts and no valid protests have been received, the applicant is found qualified. Assuming all other requirements are met, the application may be granted without hearing and a construction permit issued. All such grants are announced by the Commission. Petitions for reconsideration of grants made without hearing can be filed within 30 days but must show good cause why the objections were not raised before the grant.

HEARING PROCEDURE

Where it appears that an application does not conform to the Commission's rules and regulations, that serious interference would be caused, if there is protest of merit, or if there are other serious questions of a technical, legal, or financial character, a hearing is usually required. The FCC must accord a hearing to competing applications filed within specified time limits.

In designating an application for hearing, the Commission gives public notice of the issues for the information of the applicant and others concerned. The hearing notice generally allows the applicant 60 days or more in which to prepare. Even after the hearing has been set, an applicant may amend his application to resolve engineering or other problems if he so requests. (Commission approval is required for all mergers or situations in which a competing applicant withdraws on payment of expenses.)

Hearings on competing applications normally are held at the Commission's Washington offices. Hearings on license revocations and renewals are held in the communities affected.

Hearings customarily are conducted by an Administrative Law Judge (ALJ). He has authority to administer oaths, examine witnesses, and rule upon the admission of evidence. A prehearing conference is held to reach agreement on procedural matters.

Within 20 days after the close of a record by the ALJ, each party and the Chief of the FCC Broadcast Bureau can file proposed findings of fact and conclusions to support their contentions. After review of the evidence and statements, the ALJ issues an initial decision.

An applicant or any other party in interest wishing to contest the initial decision has 30 days from the date on which the initial decision was issued to file exceptions. In all cases heard by an ALJ, the Commission or its Review Board may hear oral argument on timely request of any party. After oral argument, the Commission or Review Board may adopt, modify or reverse the ALJ's initial decision. In cases where the Review Board has acted on the exceptions, an appeal from its decision may be taken to the FCC within 30 days. However, the Commission may deny an appeal for review without stating its reasons.

Court appeals can be taken within 30 days following release of the final decision, in which case the Commission's action is stayed pending the court decision.

When an application is granted a construction permit is issued. The new permittee may then request call letters that, if they are available and conform to the rules, are issued. A period of 60 days from the date of the construction permit is provided in which construction shall begin, and a maximum of 10 months (AM, FM, FM and TV translators and ITFS) thereafter for completion (or 12 months in all) and a maximum of 16 months (commercial and ED television (UHF-VHF) thereafter for completion (or 18 months in all).

CONSTRUCTION
PERMIT

Application to modify a broadcast construction authorization or to modify a license is made on Form 301-A for Remote Control Authority for transmitter.

If the permittee is unable to build his station within the time specified, he must apply for extension of time on Form 701 ("Application for Additional Time to Construct a Radio Station"), giving reasons. Upon completion of construction the permittee conducts equipment (not program) tests.

How to Apply for a Broadcast Station - 6

LICENSE

The final step is to apply for the actual license on Form 302 ("Application for New Broadcast Station License"), or one of the following: Form 330-L (Instructional TV Fixed stations), Form 341 (Noncommercial Educational FM stations), Form 347 (TV and FM translators), or Form 349L (FM boosters). Applicants must show compliance with all terms, conditions and obligations in the original application and the construction permit.

Not until he applies for a license can the holder of a construction permit request authority to conduct program tests. The license application form provides a space for program test requests, or it can be made separately. A station license and program test authority are issued if no new cause or circumstance has come to the attention of the Commission that would make operation of the station contrary to public interest.

RENEWALS

An applicant for renewal of a station license must show that he has operated according to the terms of his authorization and the promises made in obtaining it. Most renewal applications are made on Form 303 ("Application for Renewal of Broadcast Station License"). However, Instructional TV Fixed stations use Form 330-R; noncommercial educational licensees use Form 342; TV and FM translators Form 348 and FM boosters Form 349R.

Pending the disposition of any Commission hearing or other proceeding involving license renewal or revocation considerations, the station continues to operate even though its license term may have expired.

SALES AND TRANSFERS

If the holder of a construction permit or license desires to assign it to someone else, he makes application on Form 314 ("Application for Consent to Assignment of Radio Broadcast Station Construction Permit or License"). Should the permittee or licensee wish to transfer corporate control, he applies on Form 315 ("Application for Consent to Transfer Control of Corporation Holding Radio Broadcast Station Construction Permit or License"). Form 316 ("Application for Assignment or Transfer--Short Form") may be used when the transfer or assignment involves no substantial change in interest.

Sales of stations held less than three years are subject to hearing except in case of death, hardship or other mitigating circumstances beyond the licensee's control.

How to Apply for A Broadcast Station - 7

Applicants for authority to make construction changes in existing stations apply on the same form used for a construction permit for the type of station involved.

CONSTRUCTION CHANGES

Since March 17, 1964, the Commission has charged fees for most application filings in order to comply with Government policy to charge for certain Federal services. On July 1, 1970, a new fee schedule was adopted for broadcast stations, covering three types of charges: (1) a filing fee (the only type of fee previously charged) payable when the application is tendered; (2) a grant fee, payable when the application is granted; and (3) an annual operating fee, paid by all commercial AM, FM, and TV stations, in lieu of the renewal application fee previously charged.

APPLICATION FEES

Application filing fees for construction permits, generally considerably higher than those previously charged, vary with the type of station, from \$50 for a daytime-only 250-watt nondirectional AM station permit and \$200 for a Class A FM, to \$10,000 for a VHF TV permit in the top-50 markets (in TV, though not in radio, fees may vary with market size; top 50, next 50, and other; there is also a VHF-UHF differential).

Applications for major changes are charged the same fee as those for new stations. The grant fee is charged on the same varying schedule. For assignments of licenses and transfers of control, the filing fee is \$200 (per license) and the grant fee, based on annual revenue (with certain exceptions), is payable on consummation.

The annual operating fee is based on a station's highest commercial announcement rate: in AM and FM, the highest one-minute rate multiplied by 8.5 and in TV the highest 30-second rate multiplied by 4.25, with a minimum of \$25 in radio and \$100 in television.

How to Apply for a Broadcast Station - 8

Most "other" applications, such as for covering licenses and minor changes, entail a filing fee of \$100 and no grant fee; involuntary or voluntary assignments or transfers of control using Form 316 require a filing fee of \$100 (per station where more than one is involved) and no grant fee; and applications for subscription television authorizations entail a \$700 filing fee, but no grant fee. Translators and noncommercial educational stations are exempt from fees.

March 1, 1975, was the generally effective date of the new schedule. The annual operating fee for broadcast stations is due each year on the anniversary of the station's license expiration date. The fee schedule is subject to continuing review to determine whether changes in over-all or comparative levels are in order.

PRINTED RULES

FCC rules may be obtained only through the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 20402. The rules on FCC practice and procedure are contained in Volume I, which is available for \$8 a copy; the broadcast rules are in Volume III, for \$18.50. Orders should be sent to the Government Printing Office direct (not through the FCC). The printed rules are sold on a subscription basis, which entitles the purchaser to receive subsequent amendments to the rule part purchased until an over-all-revised issue is printed.



Educational Radio

17

1/76

INFORMATION BULLETIN

The term "Educational Radio" in this bulletin reflects its use in the FCC Rules and Regulations (Subpart C--Noncommercial Educational FM Broadcast Stations) and includes all radio stations licensed for non-commercial operation, whether the programming is cultural, instructional, public affairs or otherwise. The term "public radio" came into usage with the passage of the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967. Most noncommercial radio stations use "public" to describe themselves. Some noncommercial radio stations are completely or principally "instructional" in nature, serving the classroom needs of a school system.

GENERAL

Educational institutions were among the pioneers in the development of radio broadcasting. WHA, licensed to the University of Wisconsin in Madison, began experimental operation in 1919 as station 9XM. Its present call letters were assigned on January 13, 1922. By 1925 there were 171 educational organizations with stations on the air, but because of budgetary problems and frequency reassessments most of these stations eventually ceased operation. FM broadcasting was authorized in 1941, and the number of educational stations on the air grew rapidly following the end of World War II. By 1975, 763 educational radio stations were on the air, about 40 percent of them having begun operations during the previous five years.

In its long history--from the beginning of broadcasting--educational radio has served the public with cultural, educational and entertainment programs, and has supplied students and teachers on all levels with instructional materials designed for classroom use. In recent years, the planning and development of state, regional and national networks have marked educational radio's further growth.

In addition to educational radio broadcast stations, which are licensed to a diversity of "nonprofit educational organizations . . . for the advancement of an educational program," about 500 carrier-current or wired-wireless campus systems are operated by educational institutions. These are closed-circuit feeds to campus buildings and, unlike noncommercial educational radio stations, they have no prohibitions against advertising. The FCC does not license campus systems. Its regulations apply to these stations principally in respect to radiation which might affect other radio services. This bulletin, however, is devoted to licensed educational FM and AM broadcast stations.

HISTORY

The Radio Act of 1912 provided the first domestic law for control of radio in general, and made the Secretary of Commerce responsible for licensing radio stations and operators. The 1912 Act, however, did not give the Secretary authority to limit broadcast time and power. As the number of stations grew over the years, many broadcasters began to operate at will, jumping frequencies and power and creating bedlam on the air. Early broadcasting was experimental. Limited commercial stations were authorized in 1919; in 1922, the wavelength of 360 meters--about 830 kilohertz--was assigned for the transmission of "important news items, entertainment, lectures, sermons, and similar material." From 1922 through 1925, four successive National Radio Conferences made recommendations for changes in frequencies, power and time limitations.

The Radio Act of 1927 created a five-member Federal Radio Commission (FRC) with certain regulatory powers over broadcasting including licensing and call letter assignment. Much of the early work of the FRC was devoted to straightening out confusion on the air, and new regulations resulted in about one-fifth of the then operating stations surrendering their licenses.

In 1929, the Secretary of the Interior appointed an Advisory Committee on Education by Radio, comprised of representatives of education, broadcasting and related fields, to study the uses of radio in the classroom and in adult education, and the development of educational radio in general. Many of the recommendations of this Committee were considered by the FCC in its later determinations concerning noncommercial radio broadcasting.

This was the atmosphere in which early educational radio grew, flourished and then virtually disappeared. In 1925 almost one-third (171) of the 571 radio stations on the air were operated by educational institutions. With the growing number of commercial stations providing many of the services previously offered by educational broadcasting, and with the FRC changing the frequencies in which educational stations operated, the vast majority of educational stations went off the air in subsequent years. Altogether, some 202 stations operated by educational institutions went on the air from 1921 through 1936; by 1937, only 38 remained.

The rapid growth of broadcasting and the competition for the limited spectrum space raised the question as to whether a minimum percentage of broadcast time should be devoted to educational purposes and whether certain frequencies should be reserved for use by educational groups. When Congress was considering the Communications Act of 1934, it was urged by many groups to include a requirement that stations set aside substantial portions of their broadcast time for use by educational and religious institutions and other nonprofit organizations. The Wagner-Hatfield amendment proposed to allocate 25 percent of all radio broadcasting frequencies to such groups. The amendment did not pass, but Congress included a section (307(c)) in the Act which directed the newly-created Federal Communications Commission to make a study of the proposal ". . . that Congress by statute allocate fixed percentages of radio broadcasting facilities to particular types or kinds of nonprofit radio programs or to persons identified with particular types or kinds of nonprofit activities, and shall report to Congress, not later than February 1, 1935, its recommendations together with the reasons for the same."

In hearings on this proposal, commercial broadcasters strongly stated that there was no need for special allocations and promised to provide for the needs of education. In its report to Congress the FCC concluded that "there is no need for a change in the existing law" inasmuch as "the interests of the nonprofit organizations would be better served by giving educators access to costly and efficient equipment and access to an established audience."

Accordingly, the FCC held a national conference in May, 1935, to explore plans for cooperation between broadcasters and non-profit organizations; from this conference the FCC created the Federal Radio Education Committee (FREC). In 1936 the FREC urged "that a portion of the ultra high frequencies be reserved for noncommercial use by organized educational agencies."

In 1938 the FCC set aside certain AM channels between 41 and 42 megahertz (MHz) for what were then called "curricular" stations--channels to be used exclusively by educational institutions. In 1941 FM broadcasting was authorized and the FCC allocated five channels between 42 and 43 MHz for noncommercial FM use to replace the AM facilities. In 1945, as part of an extensive revision of frequency allocations, the FCC reserved 20 FM channels between 88 and 92 MHz for noncommercial educational stations.

In 1948 the FCC authorized lower power (10-watt) operation on educational FM channels, enabling educational groups to begin broadcasting over a limited--two-to five-mile--radius for a capital investment of only a few thousand dollars. Higher-power equipment could be added at a future date. In 1951, to aid further the development of FM educational radio, the FCC authorized remote control of low power educational stations. No minimum effective radiated power (ERP) or antenna height is specified for noncommercial FM educational stations, nor are these stations required to operate a minimum number of hours. In November, 1966, the FCC issued a Notice of Inquiry which concerned the over-all revision of FM broadcast station rules and technical standards. Comments received included strong support for the continuation of 10-watt stations, the need to upgrade the programing of many stations, the need to solve the interference which occurs on TV Channel 6 because of the proximity of the FM band and support for an allocations table that might find more frequencies for educational licensees in saturated metropolitan areas. An agreement with Mexico on border frequency assignments became effective in August, 1973.

Educational radio's role was recognized with the passage of the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967, which included educational radio program development as a function of the newly-established Corporation for Public Broadcasting. For the first time, educational radio was recognized as an eligible applicant for matching facilities grants from the U. S. Office of Education.

Although the Commission has no reserved AM channels, in January, 1975, 30 educational institutions and groups were operating educational stations on AM frequencies.

These stations are subject to the rules governing commercial AM broadcast operation, including minimum hours of operation, power and technical standards. There are very few AM frequencies available, especially in the northeast and other highly populated areas of the country. In addition, 16 educational stations were operating on unreserved FM channels in January, 1975.

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The growth of FM educational broadcasting is illustrated in the following table listing the total number of educational FM stations on the air at the end of each calendar year:

1938 - 1	1951 - 85	1964 - 255
1939 - 2	1952 - 98	1965 - 268
1940 - 4	1953 - 112	1966 - 296
1941 - 7	1954 - 122	1967 - 326
1942 - 8	1955 - 123	1968 - 362
1943 - 8	1956 - 125	1969 - 396
1944 - 8	1957 - 141	1970 - 455
1945 - 9	1958 - 151	1971 - 495
1946 - 10	1959 - 162	1972 - 565
1947 - 15	1960 - 175	1973 - 659
1948 - 27	1961 - 194	1974 - 733
1949 - 48	1962 - 209	1975 - 804
1950 - 73	1963 - 237	

About 75 percent of the FM educational stations are licensed to colleges and universities, about 15 percent to local boards of education and schools, 5 percent to religiously affiliated educational organizations, and the remainder to community corporations, libraries and other nonprofit educational organizations. About 50 percent of all educational FM stations are 10-watters.

Educational radio stations provide instructional materials to teachers and students, and cultural, informational, public affairs and entertainment programs to the general public. Generally, the purpose of educational radio stations is to provide a quality service which does not duplicate commercial radio services. Special programming innovations in educational radio include establishment in 1958 of two-way medical and nursing conferences by the Albany (New York) Medical College through its FM station, WAMC. During the 1973-74 school year 59 hospitals participated in WAMC's program, and similar systems were in operation in other states, including North Carolina, Wisconsin, Ohio, Utah and Pennsylvania.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

A special section of the Federal Communications Commission's broadcast rules and regulations applies to educational radio--"Subpart C - Noncommercial Educational FM Broadcast Stations." This subpart includes, among other things, classifications and allocation of frequencies. Channel assignments and licensing requirements are covered in Sections 73.501-73.503, excerpted below:

73.501 Channels available for assignment

(a) The following frequencies, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section are available for noncommercial educational FM broadcasting:

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Frequency (MHz)	Channel No.	Frequency (MHz)	Channel No.
88.1	201	90.1	211
88.3	202	90.3	212
88.5	203	90.5	213
88.7	204	90.7	214
88.9	205	90.9	215
89.1	206	91.1	216
89.3	207	91.3	217
89.5	208	91.5	218
89.7	209	91.7	219
89.9	210	91.9	220

(b) In Alaska, the frequency band 88-100 MHz is allocated exclusively to Government radio services and the non-Government fixed service. The frequencies 88.1 MHz through 91.9 MHz (Channels 201 through 220, inclusive) will not be assigned in Alaska for use by noncommercial educational FM broadcast stations; however, the frequencies 100-107.9 MHz (Channels 261 through 300, inclusive) are available for such use.

(c) There are specific noncommercial educational FM assignments (Channels 201-220) for various communities in Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas. These are set forth in Par. 73.507.

73.502 State-Wide plans

In considering the assignment of a channel for a noncommercial educational FM broadcast station, the Commission will take into consideration the extent to which each application meets the requirements of any state-wide plan for noncommercial educational FM broadcast stations filed with the Commission, provided that such plans afford fair treatment to public and private educational institutions, urban and rural, at the primary, secondary, higher, and adult educational levels, and appear otherwise fair and equitable.

73.503 Licensing requirements and service

The operation of, and the service furnished by noncommercial educational FM broadcast stations shall be governed by the following:

(a) A noncommercial educational FM broadcast station will be licensed only to a nonprofit educational organization and upon showing that the station will be used for the advancement of an educational program.

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(1) In determining the eligibility of publicly supported educational organizations, the accreditation of their respective state departments of education shall be taken into consideration.

(2) In determining the eligibility of privately controlled educational organizations, the accreditation of state departments of education and/or recognized regional and national educational accrediting organizations shall be taken into consideration.

(b) Each station may transmit programs directed to specific schools in a system or systems for use in connection with the regular courses as well as routine and administrative material pertaining thereto and may transmit educational, cultural, and entertainment programs to the public.

(c) A noncommercial educational FM broadcast station may broadcast programs produced by, or at the expense of, or furnished by persons other than the licensee, if no other consideration than the furnishing of the program and the costs incidental to its production and broadcast are received by the licensee. The payment of line charges by another station, network, or someone other than the licensee of a noncommercial educational FM broadcast station, or general contributions to the operating costs of a station, shall not be considered as being prohibited by this paragraph.

(d) Each station shall furnish a nonprofit and noncommercial broadcast service. Noncommercial educational FM broadcast stations are subject to the provisions of Section 73.289 [dealing with program sponsorship announcements] to the extent that they are applicable to the broadcast of programs produced by, or at the expense of, or furnished by others; however, no announcements promoting the sale of a product or service shall be broadcast in connection with any program.

[Notes to Section 73.503(d) of the rules permit hourly identification of sources and funds for programs longer than an hour in duration. On programs of an hour or less, program sources and funds may be announced at the beginning and the close. Where identification by name only is inadequate, the rules permit further identification of a company division or subsidiary, if that entity is the actual donor and if it is a bona fide operating division. Where several parties have made substantial contributions to general station operating expenses, a general announcement of all contributors at the opening and close of the day and the listing of one individual contributor each hour is permitted.]

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Operator requirements

In common with commercial broadcast stations, noncommercial educational AM and FM transmitters must be attended by a licensed operator at all times. The grade of operator varies with the class and power of the station. Generally speaking, a third-class radiotelephone operator permit (endorsed for broadcast station operation) is sufficient for routine transmitter operation. However, third-class permittees are not allowed to work on the transmitter. Specifically, at stations with transmitter power outputs (TPO's) in excess of 1 kilowatt (1000 watts), transmitter maintenance, repairs, and adjustments must be performed by a first-class radiotelephone operator. For stations between 10 watts and 1 kilowatt, these functions may also be performed by a second-class radiotelegraph operator. At 10-watt FM stations, these functions may be performed by first or second-class radiotelephone operators or radiotelegraph operators. AM station operator requirements are contained in Section 73.93 of the FCC Rules and Regulations.

FCC radio operator examinations are administered periodically by FCC Field Operations Bureau offices throughout the United States. Study guides for the examinations may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. Additional rules, including administrative procedure, equipment and technical operation are set out in other paragraphs up through Section 73.597.

AUXILIARY AND SPECIAL BROADCAST SERVICES

Many educational radio stations operate microwave systems, which use narrow, concentrated beams for efficient short-range transmission, to provide (aural Studio Transmitter Link (STL) and relay signals between radio broadcast stations (aural Intercity Relay)). These operations are covered in Part 74, Subpart E, "Aural Broadcast STL and Intercity Relay Stations," of the broadcast rules.

Many educational radio stations use remote pickup (aural) for the transmission of program material and related communications from a point away from the studio, and for communicating with other remote pickup broadcast base and mobile stations. The applicable FCC rules are found in Part 74, Subpart D, "Remote Pickup Broadcast Stations."

Some educational radio stations provide multiplex services under a Subsidiary Communications Authorization (SCA), transmitting programs of a broadcast nature, but of interest primarily to limited segments of the public. Such subcarrier programming includes postgraduate and vocational instruction, limited-interest entertainment programs and educational-informational materials to select audiences. Section 73.593 of the rules covers SCA operations.

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Section 73.593(a)(1) was amended in July, 1973 to permit educational FM stations to broadcast and charge for instructional material carried by SCA, whether produced by the educational institution or another organization. Such charges are limited to reimbursement for instructional materials and production costs.

In 1961 the FCC adopted standards permitting FM stations to transmit stereophonic programs on a multiplex basis without specific FCC authorization, but with notification to the FCC in Washington. A number of educational radio stations provide such "stereo" broadcasts, involving dual transmission and reception. Rules governing stereophonic FM service are contained in Part 73, Subpart C, "FM Stations," in Sections 73.297 and 73.322.

Under a 1974 amendment to the Communications Act of 1934, each licensee receiving assistance from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting is required to retain for 60 days a recording of the sound portion of its broadcast of any program in which any issue of public importance is discussed, and during the period make a copy of such recording available to the FCC upon request and to any other person upon payment to the licensee or its designated entity of its reasonable cost of making such copy.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

The FCC has reserved all of the channels in the 88-92 MHz band for noncommercial FM educational stations. The prospective applicant must first conduct an engineering survey to find a suitable channel which is available (Section 73.507 designates class A, B, and C channel assignments in the 88-92 MHz spectrum within 199 miles of the Mexican border.)

For this purpose, it is necessary for the applicant to establish that the proposed operation would not cause or receive interference within the pertinent 1 mV/m contours (see Note to Section 1.573 of the Commission's rules). In addition, applications proposing use of Channels 218, 219 or 220 must meet the applicable power and mileage separation requirements with Channels 221, 222 and 223 specified in Sections 73.207 and 73.504 of the rules.

An application must be submitted for a construction permit (CP) prior to commencement of construction. The major metropolitan areas in the country are virtually saturated, and there is little or no possibility of assigning additional channels in those areas with the possible exception of very low power operations.

Expedited processing of a construction permit application is dependent upon the completeness of the application and the preciseness of information it contains. Many educational applicants obtain qualified legal and engineering counsel before preparing an application.

Applicants for new broadcast stations or for major changes in existing facilities, upon tendering their applications, must give public notice of intent, through a local newspaper as specified in Section 1.580 of the Rules and Regulations. All broadcast applications must be submitted in triplicate to the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission, Washington D. C. 20554.

Before applications are accepted for filing and assigned a file number, engineers check possible interference within the primary coverage area (1 mV/m contour) of co-channel and adjacent channel stations, and possible interference received within the proposed station's predicted primary coverage area. Such interference is a principal cause for returning educational FM applications.

An application may not be acted upon until at least 30 days following acceptance, during which time it is subject to competing applications and to objecting petitions.

Processing of applications involves three major areas of examination and review -- engineering, financial and legal.

The engineering examination determines whether the coordinates are accurate and verifies calculations to determine whether they conform to the technical requirements of the rules. The Antenna Survey Branch determines whether the proposed antenna structure meets Federal Aviation Administration regulations. The low antenna heights used by a majority of educational FM stations do not require FCC approval. In a number of cities, the use of TV Channel 6 (82-88 MHz) prevents full use of the educational FM band and sometimes requires prospective applicants to consider seeking channels in other parts of the band.

An accountant checks the financial qualifications, including adequacy of resources and matters such as discrepancies in estimated operating costs and total costs balanced against particular costs. The financial examination is particularly concerned with verification of the source of funds; whether the applicant has available or committed the funds necessary to construct and operate the station for one year, or has been given the authority to use the money, bonds, securities or other finances described in the application.

Attorneys determine whether the applicant is eligible for a construction permit and is qualified under the Communications Act to become a licensee. They check the corporate structure, determine if there are any matters before the Commission which might affect the application, and analyze the Statement of Program Service.

When an application for a new station or for changes in an existing facility is approved a construction permit (CP) is issued. The permittee has 12 months in which to complete construction. If the station cannot be constructed in the specified time, an extension may be applied for. Following issuance of a CP, the permittee may request call letters, with the first available preference being assigned. Within 30 days from the time the CP is issued, the permittee must submit an Ownership Report. This report also must be filed subsequently every three years (most stations file with each application for a license renewal) and within 30 days of change of officers or ownership of the station.

When construction of the facility is complete in accordance with the CP, the permittee may conduct equipment tests, following notification to the Commission. Application for the license may be submitted, accompanied by measurements of equipment performance. As part of the license application, Program Test Authority (PTA) may be requested. Ten days should be allowed for issuance of PTA, which is contingent upon construction of the station as outlined in the construction permit and approval by the FCC of performance data as detailed in the license application. In effect, PTA entitles the permittee to begin regular station operation and programming, although the license itself is normally not granted for several months. Renewal dates vary by geographical region; a new licensee must file the first renewal application at the first required date; thereafter, licenses are normally valid for three-year periods.

Educational radio applications, requests and reports are submitted on the following forms:

FCC Form 340: Applications for Authority to Construct or Make Changes in a Noncommercial Educational TV, FM, or Standard Broadcast Station.

FCC Form 341: Application for Noncommercial Educational TV, FM or Standard Broadcast Station license.

FCC Form 342: Application for Renewal of Noncommercial Educational TV, FM or Standard Broadcast Station license.

FCC Form 313: Application for Authorization in the Auxiliary Radio Broadcast Services.

FCC Form 318: Request for Subsidiary Communications Authorization.

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FCC Form 701: Application for Additional Time to Construct Radio Station.

FCC Form 321: Application for Construction Permit to Replace Expired Permit.

FCC Form 323E: Ownership Report for Noncommercial Educational TV, FM or Standard Broadcast Station.

NETWORKS AND SOURCES

In early 1972 National Public Radio (NPR) -- see Organizations, page 15 -- began operating the first nationwide interconnected noncommercial radio network. In July, 1974, it served 168 stations in 38 states, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. It offers an average of 43 hours of network programming per week free to its members. NPR operates five program distribution systems, one of which utilizes leased AT&T lines, for permanent interconnection. It has four tape distribution program services, three of which are available on a fee basis to all licensed, noncommercial radio stations in the U.S., in addition to its own members. It also provides for two-way networking in which individual stations in every locale can send programs and reports to NPR for national distribution. Programming is broad-based, and encompasses news, public affairs, the arts and performance.

The Eastern Public Radio Network, Inc. (EPRN) % WGBH-FM, 125 Western Avenue, Boston, Mass. 02134, was preceded by the Educational Radio Network (ERN), formed in 1958 and affiliated with the National Educational Television and Radio Center in the early 1960s. During this period live interconnection was maintained between Washington, D.C., and Boston, Mass. The ERN was renamed the Eastern Educational Radio Network in 1964, and adopted its present name in 1969. It operates as a cooperative tape-exchange network, with live interconnection arranged for special programs such as U.S. Senate hearings and conferences of regional or national importance. The network consists of 10 stations located between Orono, Maine and Richmond, Virginia.

The first State agency to operate an educational radio network was the Wisconsin State Radio Council. The Council was established in 1945 in response to an FCC invitation to State educational authorities to develop plans for the use of broadcasting in education. In 1971 the State of Wisconsin Educational Communications Board was created. Part of its function is to operate the state-wide radio network. Ten stations reach virtually 100 percent of the State, using intercity relay and microwave hops. The Wisconsin School of the Air, which began in 1930, presents about eight hours per week of instructional material provided by the Council stations to almost 770,000

students. Other States--including Michigan, Oregon, Kentucky and Minnesota--have educational networks, live and taped, which have various degrees of coverage and kinds of programming.

Various other sources exist to provide in-school radio broadcast service. In some areas, public schools and/or school systems operate stations to broadcast instruction to their own students, as well as to other educational stations which rebroadcast these offerings. In many States, educational stations provide materials to commercial stations. Essentially, the in-school service is a reciprocal endeavor, as many stations share programing with each other. For example, the larger Board of Education stations, like New York's WNYE, which finance their own production of radio instructional materials, make their programs available to stations which do not have similar resources.

Educational radio stations obtain program materials from many sources, some programs free, some at low or moderate fees. Such sources, in addition to NPR, EPRN and others noted above, include national and regional distribution organizations such as Broadcasting Foundation of America, religious organizations, broadcasting offices of other countries (such as the British Broadcasting Corporation, Radio Telecommunications Francais, Radio Nederland, Radio Sweden and others), the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural organization (UNESCO), and national distributing groups. Some foreign services provide live international broadcasts for distribution. The first live international educational networking involving the United States occurred in 1965, when the West German election coverage was broadcast to a National Educational Radio network of more than 70 educational stations in this country.

A Program Source List is available from National Public Radio.

Many departments of the United States Government, including Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Health, Education, and Welfare Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Labor, State, Treasury, and other agencies such as the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Science Foundation, and National Aeronautics and Space Administration, make program materials available to educational stations at no charge. A list of program sources for domestic and foreign programs is available free of charge from National Public Radio.

FINANCING

Different types of ownership reflect different sources of funds. Stations licensed to colleges and universities usually receive the major part or all of their funds from appropriations within the college or university budgets or, in many instances within the budget of the academic or service department responsible for operating the station. In other cases, support comes from student fees, either in part, or wholly if the station is operated as a student-controlled activity. Stations licensed to school systems usually receive direct budgeted support, as do stations operated by other institutional entities such as religious schools. Stations licensed to non-institutional educational organizations frequently depend on gifts, grants and income from services for their support. Some stations depend on their listeners' voluntary contributions. A station licensed as a noncommercial educational broadcast station is not permitted to carry commercials.

In Fiscal Year 1973, about 70 percent of educational radio's budget came from Federal, State and local government sources, and the remainder from public broadcasting sources, (i.e., CPB, NPR, and regional network funds), subscribers, business and industry, foundations, and auctions and other fund raising activities.

Many foundations have provided support for educational radio, including the W. K. Kellogg Foundation and the Johnson Foundation, among others.

An important source of funding for educational or public broadcasting, including radio, is the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB), established in 1967. Although, as of January, 1975, the method of permanent financing had not yet been determined, public and private funds enable the CPB to provide funds for program production, fellowships, operating costs, development and station interconnection. Under criteria set up by the CPB--including minimum power, number of paid employees, and available facilities--160 educational radio stations were deemed eligible for annual assistance by January, 1975, under Community Service Grants. CPB also has a competitive grant program available to applicants in communities presently without a CPB qualified public radio station. These Coverage Expansion Grants assist stations in becoming CPB qualified and therefore eligible for the annual Community Service Grants.

The Public Broadcasting Act of 1967 also included radio for the first time in the matching grants facilities program of the U.S. Office of Education. This program provides up to 75 percent of the cost of facilities for new or expanding educational radio stations.

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The Association of Public Radio Stations (APRS), 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006, is a national organization of noncommercial educational radio stations. Membership in the APRS is open to all such stations which provide or intend to provide "full-service" public radio to meet the informational, cultural and educational needs of their respective communities. The APRS represents the interests of its membership before the general public, the legislative and executive branches of the Federal government and appropriate public and private agencies. It stresses locally-oriented stations which provide a service for the general public rather than serving primarily for student-training of other limited purposes. It assists stations in efforts to obtain adequate funds, staff and facilities to maintain schedules of sufficient length and regularity to constitute a reliable and competent service.

ORGANI-
ZATIONS

Corporation for Public Broadcasting, 1111 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006, is a private nonprofit corporation which receives and dispenses private and public funds, pursuant to Title II of the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967, to support the production, acquisition and distribution of high quality radio and television programs and otherwise assist noncommercial broadcasting stations. Under specific criteria established by CPB, Community Service Grants are available to educational radio stations upon application. The Corporation for Public Broadcasting also provides funds to the Public Broadcasting Service and National Public Radio for station interconnection activities.

National Public Radio, 2025 M Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036 (see Networks and Sources page 12), is a networking organization. Membership is based on stations meeting certain criteria, including hours on the air, size of staff and power. The interconnected service is free to member stations. It was incorporated in 1970 for the purpose of becoming a primary national noncommercial radio program service. NPR is governed by a Board of Directors that includes nine representatives from member stations, six members from the public at large, and the president of NPR, ex-officio. Its principal funding comes from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

The National Association of Educational Broadcasters (NAEB), 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, founded in 1924, is a professional society of individuals and their institutions involved with the use of electronic communications media for educational and social purposes. Its services include convention and conference programs, a bi-monthly professional journal, a personnel placement service, research and development activities, the Educational Broadcasting Institute program of seminars and workshops, list of special publications, a bi-weekly newsletter and consultative services.

The Association for Educational Communications and Technology (AECT), of the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, holds conferences, conducts research projects, publishes reports and provides consultation on educational media, including radio for its member school and teachers.

A number of other organizations on the national level are involved in educational radio activities. Among the most active of these organizations are the Joint Council of Educational Telecommunications (JCET), 1126 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, which is comprised of national and regional educational and communications organizations and acts as a channel of communication between educational interests, broadcasting, cable and satellite interests and Federal offices and Congress on issues affecting educational telecommunications; The Educational Media Council (EMC), 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, is composed of representatives of national educational and business organizations and conducts research and develops project plans for effective use of specialized interests and skills in educational communications; Broadcast Education Association (BEA), 1771 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, is an organization of broadcast educators, principally on the college and university level, who prepare students for entry into broadcasting. Many local, state and regional groups, such as the Western Educational Society for Telecommunications (WEST), the Southern Educational Communications Association (SECA), and the Rocky Mountain Corporation for Public Broadcasting are active in educational broadcasting matters. WEST and SECA hold annual conventions, including sessions on noncommercial radio.

The Intercollegiate Broadcasting System (IBS), Box 592, Vails Gate, New York 12584, principally provides services to non-licensed carrier-current, wired-wireless campus stations. With some 450 members, the IBS helps new campus stations get started, offers program services (used by a number of broadcast stations as well), and represents members to government agencies and the general public.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The Educational Broadcasting Branch, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D. C. 20554, studies educational broadcasting services; develops policy recommendations on educational communications matters; serves as liaison between the FCC and other public and private groups, including educational stations, institutions, organizations and individuals, other government agencies and industry; provides consultation and coordination on educational communications to the public and to various Commission offices; and serves as a clearinghouse of information.

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The Educational Broadcasting Facilities Program of the U. S. Office of Education, Code 525, Washington, D. C. 20202, provides matching grants for radio station facilities (see Financing, page 14). Forms and guidelines for applying for such grants may be obtained directly from that Office. Available funds are dependent on yearly appropriations by Congress.

Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 400 Maryland Avenue, S. W., Washington, D. C. 20201 in Fiscal Year 1975 is administering: Title III, Strengthening Instruction in Academic Subjects of the National Defense Education Act; Title VII, Emergency School Aid of the Emergency School Assistance Act; Title II, School Library Programs and Title III, Supplementary Centers and Services, Guidance, Counseling and Testing Programs of the Elementary Secondary Education Act; Title VI(A), Undergraduate Equipment, and Title VII, Financial Assistance for the Construction of Undergraduate Facilities of the Higher Education Act of 1965. The Higher Education Act is administered, in most states, by the various Commissions of Higher Education. Section 401, Title IV of Public Law 93-380, the Education Amendments Act of 1974, consolidates in fiscal 1976 Titles II and III of the Elementary Secondary Education Act and Title III of the National Defense Education Act. Section 402 of Public Law 93-380 creates in fiscal 1976 a Special Projects Act which provides for (1) experimentation with new educational and administrative methods, techniques and practices, (2) meeting special or unique educational needs or problems, and (3) placing special emphasis on national education priorities.

The General Services Administration, 18th and F Streets, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20405, administers the Federal Property Act, which authorizes donations of surplus property, equipment and land. These may be applied for by certain nonprofit educational institutions and organizations such as educational radio and television stations.

The National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, 1800 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006, is composed of (1) The National Council on the Arts, which administers grants for projects relating to the presentation, performance, execution and the enhancement of public understanding of major art forms, including radio, television, motion pictures, and tape and sound recordings; and (2) The National Council on the Humanities, which is the policy-making body for the Endowment of the Humanities. It develops and encourages the humanities, including radio and television through research and grants.

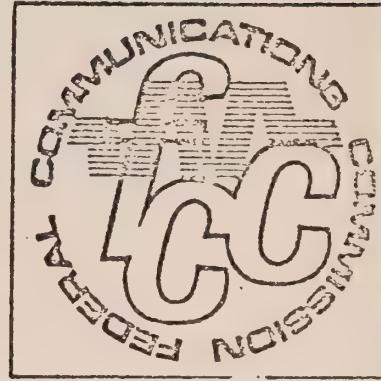
The Federal Interagency Media Committee (FIMC), consisting of representatives from about 30 Federal agencies, was established in 1965 for greater efficiency and increased service to the public through cooperative information exchange and project efforts. Included in the activities of participating agencies is the provision of program materials and grants and contracts to educational radio. The National Audiovisual Center (NAC), GSA, Washington, D. C., 20409 serves as a central bibliographic source and as a point of distribution for program materials available from a number of federal agencies.

The Federal Interagency Committee on Education, Office of the Assistant Secretary for HEW, Washington, D. C. 20202, consists of subcommittees dealing with significant areas of education and includes a Subcommittee on Educational Technology.

Many other Federal agencies offer program material and production contracts to educational radio stations. Among the most active are the National Institute of Education (educational media grants are available under Part IV, Educational Research and Training of the Cooperative Research Act); Radio and Television Office of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Office of Public Information, Department of Commerce; Special Projects Program, National Science Foundation; Manpower Administration, Department of Labor; and the Radio-TV Section, Department of Agriculture. Other Federal agencies with offices active in radio and television are listed under "Networks and Sources" in this bulletin.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Federal Communications Commission □ 1919 M Street, N.W. □ Washington, D.C. 20554



For information on releases and texts call 632-0002

FCC 72-431
75982
May 18, 1972 - B

STATION-INITIATED TELEPHONE CALLS WHICH ADVERSELY AFFECT THE PUBLIC INTEREST AND FAIL TO COMPLY WITH SECTION 73.1206 OF THE RULES

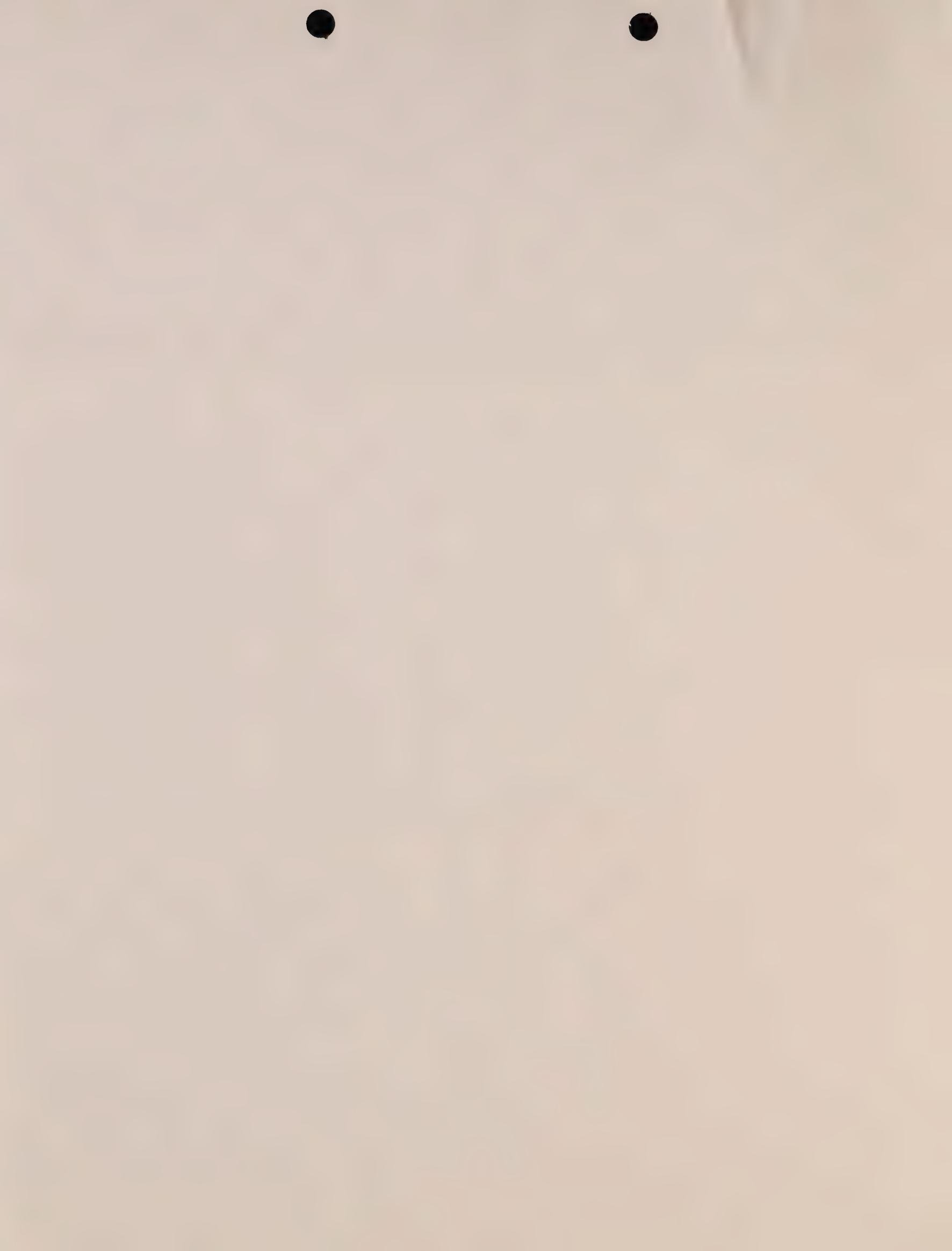
The Commission has received a number of complaints concerning the broadcasting of harassing and embarrassing telephone conversations without giving notice to the party called as required by Section 73.1206 of the Commission's Rules.

These calls are made by the licensee to provide entertainment programming for broadcast, and involve asking the party called questions of an harassing, embarrassing, or perplexing nature designed to elicit reactions usually expected from "practical jokes." As with "practical jokes" the results are sometimes shocking and harmful to a degree not expected, and such results can be avoided by strict adherence to Section 73.1206 of the Rules.

Illustrative instances of this practice may be found in the following cases. A station representative called a beauty salon owner, stating that the caller's wife had her hair dyed at the beauty salon about a week prior to the call and that her hair was falling out. The announcer then asked the beauty salon owner what he was going to do about it. The party called hung up in disgust. Later he learned that a radio station had called him and was concerned that the broadcast would have adverse consequences to his business. He said that damage to the woman's hair is now believed to be a fact by many persons. At no time while on the air was he informed that his conversation was being simultaneously broadcast. The licensee said that it was its practice to so notify the party called sometime before the end of the broadcast, but that the practice was not followed in this instance.

In another case a disc jockey, identifying himself as representing a fictitious company, called a housewife telling her that he understood that she had purchased a new piece of plumbing equipment and that he wanted to talk to her about it. She said she was not interested, he persisted, and she hung up. The next day the man called again, he persisted making embarrassing suggestions in poor taste including the suggestion that he come to the house to photograph the new equipment. The housewife angrily hung up. A third call was made the next day during which the man told the housewife that the whole thing was a joke, that he was a disc jockey, and that the prior conversation had been recorded.

(over)



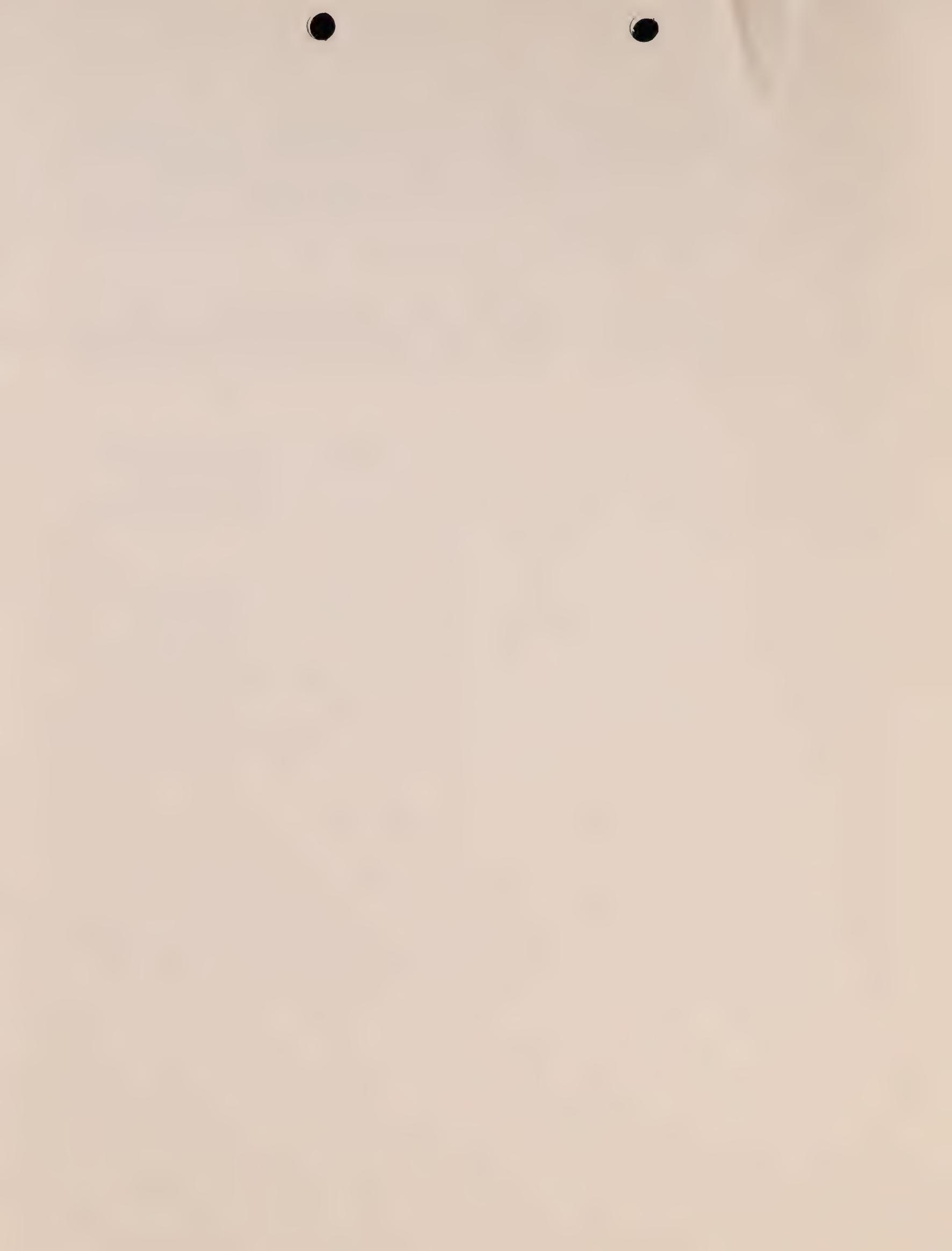
The lady complained that she was upset because her husband was away on business, she was home with three small children, and she had found out via the Better Business Bureau that the company, which the DJ claimed to represent, was non-existent. The licensee's practice was not to give any notice of recording during the telephone conversation, but to give notice of recording and intention to broadcast at some time later before the actual broadcast was made. Such notice was not given to the lady in this instance.

Another variation is found in the practice of a broadcast station making a recording of a telephone conversation for broadcast purpose with the intention of seeking, at the end of the recording, the permission of the party called to later broadcast the recording. In the particular case, the party called hung up before his permission to broadcast was obtained, and the recording was later broadcast without permission.

By Public Notice dated February 4, 1966, No. 78332, FCC 66-98, the Commission took cognizance of broadcasts of contests and promotions adversely affecting the public interest, resulting, among other things, in alarm to the public about imaginary dangers, infringement of public or private rights or the right of privacy, and annoyance or embarrassment to innocent parties. That Public Notice is applicable to situations described above.

We remind all licensees that Section 73.1206 of our Rules requires that before a telephone conversation is recorded for later broadcast or is begun for simultaneous broadcast, the licensee must inform the other party that the conversation will be recorded for broadcast purposes or will be broadcast live, as the case may be. The recording of such conversation with the intention of informing the other party later--whether during the conversation or after it is completed but before it is broadcast--does not comply with the Rule if the conversation is recorded for possible broadcast. Likewise, the initiation of a live broadcast of a conversation with the intention of seeking the other party's permission for its broadcast sometime during the conversation, does not constitute compliance.

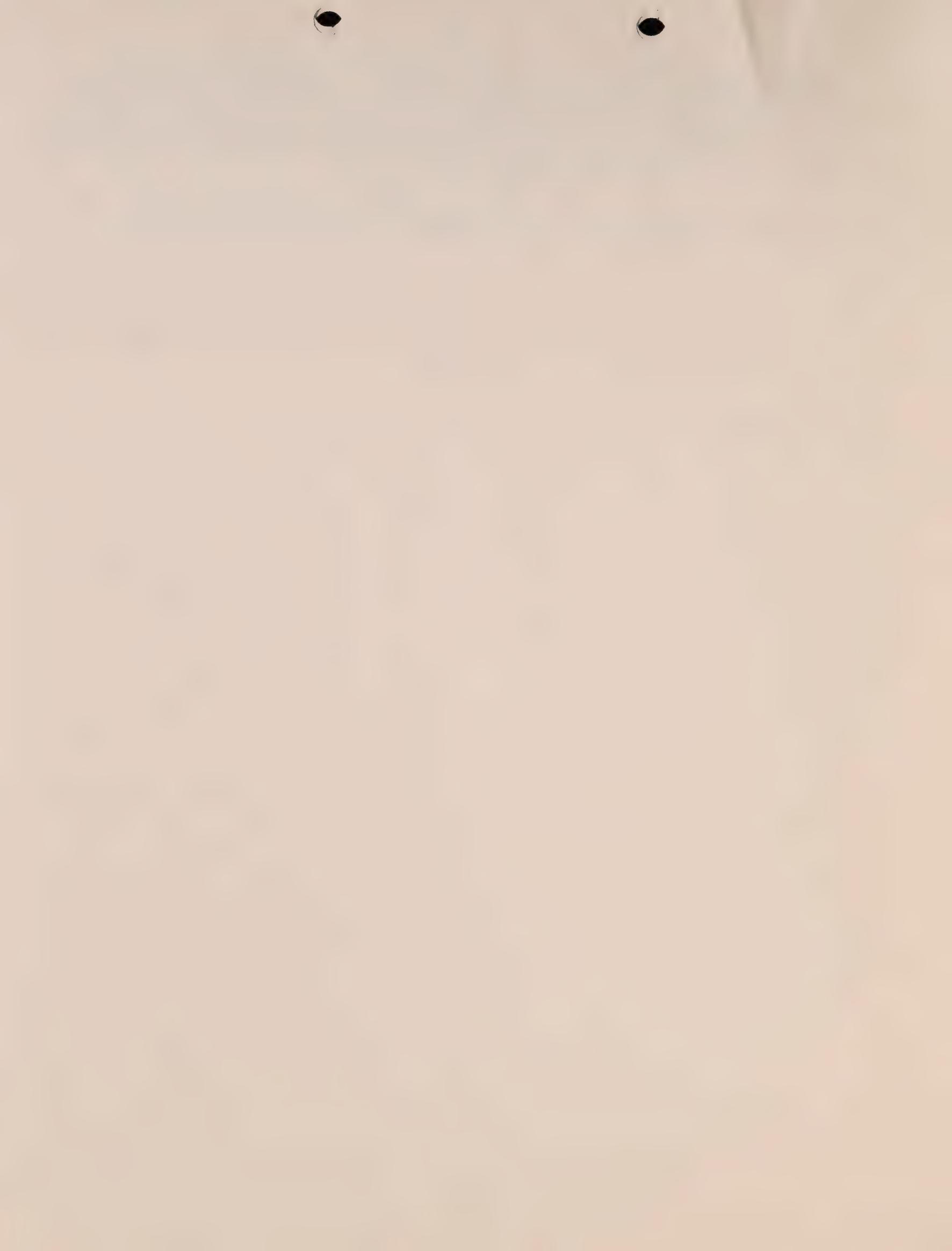
Licensees also are reminded that compliance with Section 73.1206 of the Rules does not excuse them from compliance with local or interstate tariff requirements that a tone-warning device be used in conjunction with any recording of two-way conversations. The interstate and intrastate tariffs also contain provisions prohibiting the use of telephone service ". . .in a manner reasonably to be expected to frighten, abuse, torment, or harass another." The American Telephone and Telegraph Company and major independent telephone companies are requested to review the foregoing tariff regulations with licensees within the areas of their operating companies.



Finally, it should be noted that Section 223 of the Communications Act and similar provisions in the laws of each state make certain types of harassing or annoying telephone calls a criminal offense. For example, Section 223(1)(B) of the Act provides criminal penalties for making an interstate call without disclosing the identity of the caller and with intent "to annoy, abuse, threaten or harass any person at the called number."

Action by the Commission May 17, 1972, by letters. Commissioners Burch (Chairman), Barley, Robert E. Lee, Johnson, H. Rex Lee, Reid and Wiley.

-FCC-



BELL OF PENNSYLVANIA

PA.P.U.C.-NO. 1

SECTION 1

PARAGRAPH 12

Abuse and Fraudulent Use

The Company reserves the right to discontinue or refuse service because of abuse or fraudulent use of service. Abuse or fraudulent use of service includes: the use of service or facilities of the Telephone Company for a call or calls, anonymous or otherwise, in a manner reasonably to be expected to frighten, abuse, torment or harass another; the use of profane or obscene language; or any violation of any of the rules, regulations, or conditions under which service is furnished.

PA.P.U.C.-NO. 1

SECTION 1

PARAGRAPH 12

Termination of Service For Cause

In the event of the abandonment of the station, the non-payment of any sum due, the failure to make a deposit as security for the payment of future bills for service when required, or any other violation by the customer of the rules and regulations under which service is furnished, the Telephone Company may, by notice in writing to the customer, suspend the service until and all violations have ceased, or terminate the service without suspension of service or following suspension, and sever the connection and remove its equipment from the customer's premises.

PA.P.U.C.-NO. 1

SECTION 31

PARAGRAPH 3

PA.P.U.C.-NO. 296

SHEET 7

PARAGRAPH 7

PA.P.U.C.-NO. 1A

SHEET 4

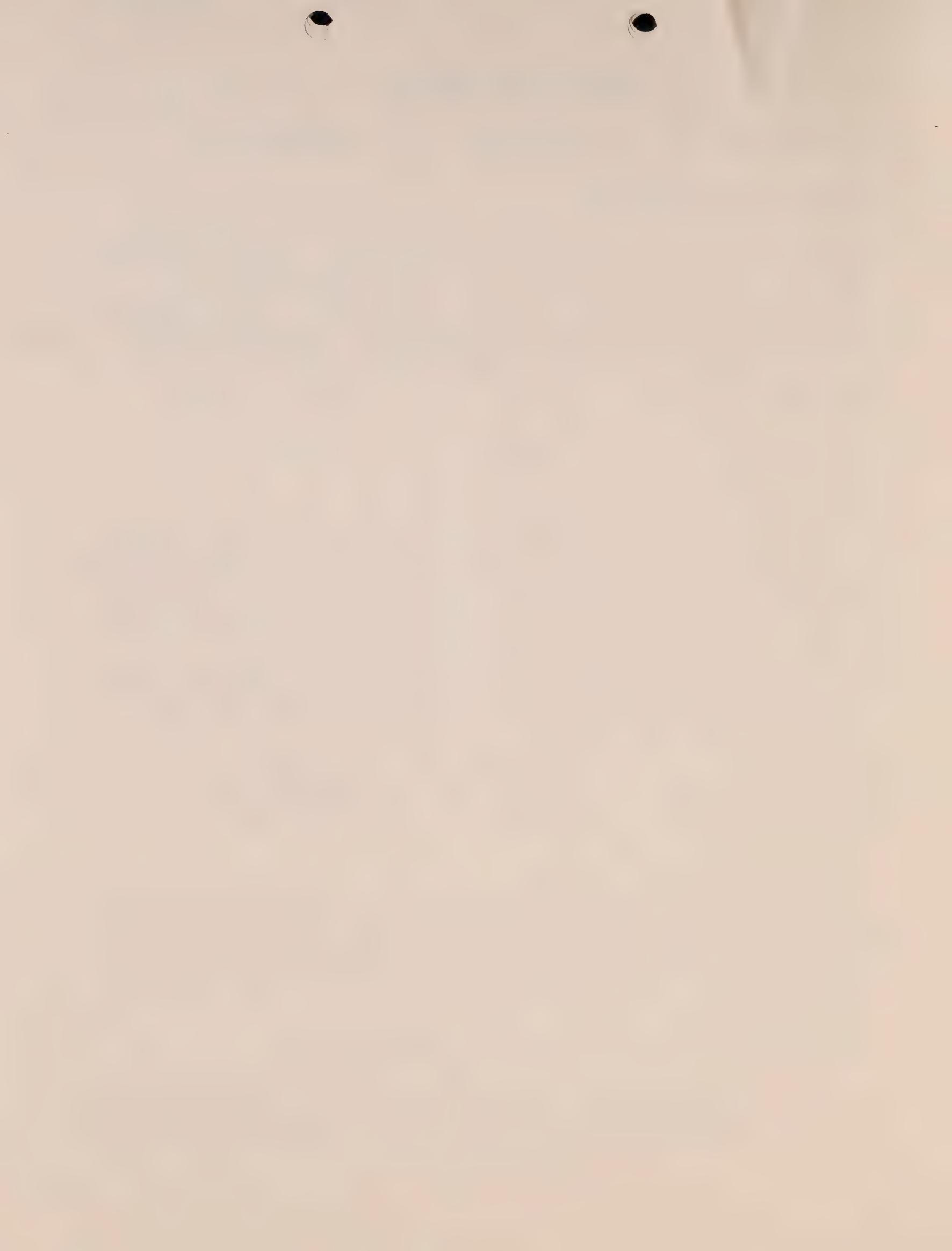
PARAGRAPH 7

Recording 2 Way Conversations

Customer-provided recording, reproducing and automatic answering and recording equipment may be used in connection with the telephone lines, except coin box telephone lines, of the Telephone Company for the following purposes and subject to the following conditions:

(a) RECORDING OF TWO-WAY TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS

(a.1.) Connection of customer-provided voice recording equipment with the facilities of the Telephone Company for the recording of telephone conversations shall be made



only through recorder connector equipment which contains a recorder tone device automatically producing a distinctive recorder tone that is repeated at intervals of approximately fifteen seconds when the recording equipment is in use, except that, in the case of telephone lines which have no connection with the exchange or toll system of the Telephone Company, recorder connector equipment which does not contain the automatic tone device may be used at the option of the customer.

OBLIGATION OF THE CUSTOMER

For purposes of identification, subscribers to telephone service who transmit recorded public announcements over facilities provided by the Telephone Company must include in the recorded message the name of the organization or individual responsible for the service and the address at which the service is provided. Subscribers transmitting factual public announcements such as Time, Weather, Stock Market quotations, Airline schedules and similar information are excluded from the preceding condition.

7. Connection With Customer-Provided Terminal Equipment and Communications Systems

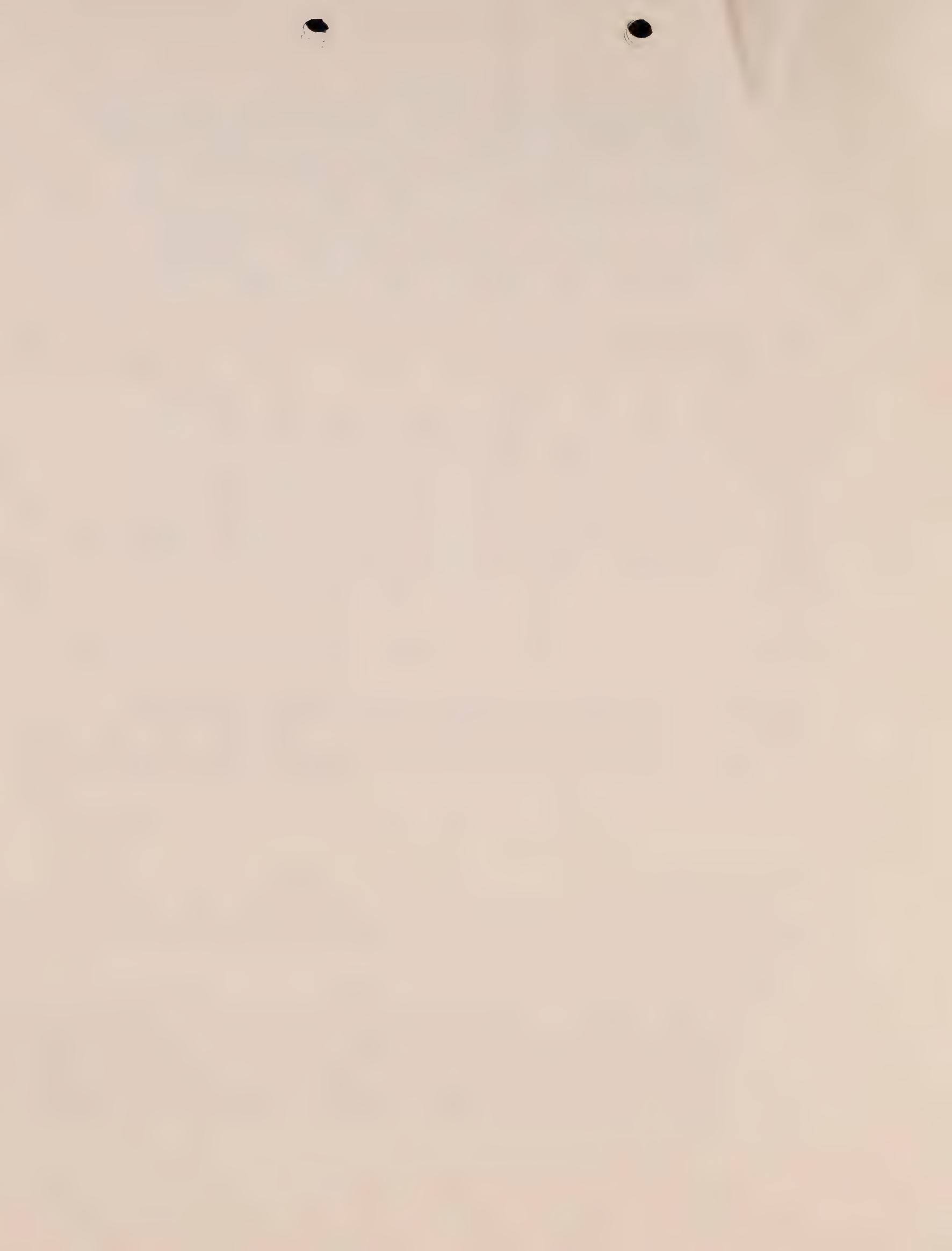
Customer-provided terminal equipment and communications systems may be connected to WATS access lines subject to the regulations and rates applicable to the connection of such facilities to the local and long distance Telecommunications System of the Telephone Company as provided by Tariff Pa. P.U.C.-No. 1.

7. CONNECTION WITH CUSTOMER-PROVIDED RECORDING, REPRODUCING AND AUTOMATIC ANSWERING AND RECORDING EQUIPMENT

Customer-provided recording, reproducing and automatic answering and recording equipment may be used in connection with message toll telephone service for the following purposes and subject to the following conditions:

a. Recording of Two-way Telephone Conversations

- (1) Connection of customer-provided voice recording equipment with facilities of the Telephone Company for the recording of telephone conversations shall be made only through recorder connector equipment which contains a recorder tone device automatically producing a distinctive recorder tone that is repeated at intervals of approximately fifteen seconds when the recording equipment is in use. However, recorder connector equipment without the automatic tone device will be furnished in connection with the lines of public fire and police departments provided that the proper public authority certifies that such lines will be used exclusively for the receipt of fire or police calls.



- (2) Permanent connection shall be made only through recorder connector equipment furnished, installed and maintained by the Telephone Company.
- (3) Connection may be made through portable recorder connector equipment provided such equipment is obtained from and is maintained by the Telephone Company. The portable recorder connector equipment shall be connected with the telephone line through jacks installed by the Telephone Company on each line or at each station used for recording purposes, except that where recording is done at a cord switchboard, a portable jack box supplied and maintained by the Telephone Company may be used.
- (4) The customer-provided voice recording equipment shall be so arranged that at the will of the user it can be physically connected to and disconnected from the facilities of the Telephone Company or switched on and off.

b. Recording of Incoming Messages Only

- (1) Connection of customer-provided recording equipment with the facilities of the Telephone Company for the recording of incoming messages only shall be made through recorder connector equipment furnished, installed and maintained by the Telephone Company. Such connecting equipment permits an attendant to use telephone sets furnished on the same line to monitor the recording of incoming messages but physically prevents recording during two-way conversations. A recorder tone is not required.

c. Transmission of Prerecorded Messages

- (1) Connection of customer-provided reproducing equipment with the facilities of the Telephone Company for the transmission of prerecorded messages shall be made through connecting equipment furnished, installed and maintained by the Telephone Company.

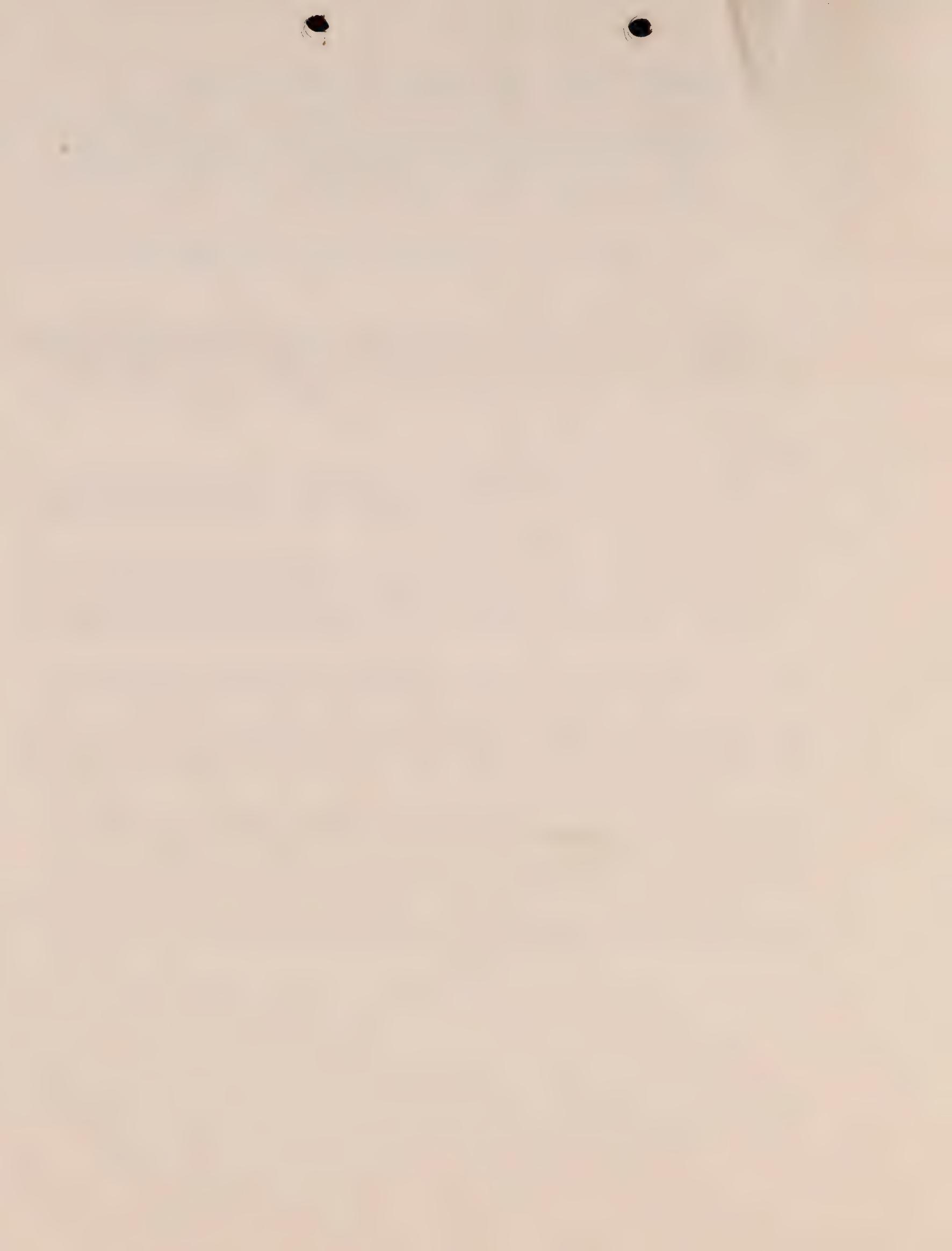
d. Automatic Answering and Recording Equipment

- (1) Connection of customer-provided automatic answering and recording equipment with facilities of the Telephone Company for transmitting a prerecorded message to the calling party, if desired, and recording an incoming message only shall be made through connecting equipment furnished, installed and maintained by the Telephone Company. Such connecting equipment will automatically trip the ringing and hold the connection.
- (2) Automatic answering equipment for transmitting the prerecorded message may be provided by the customer or the Telephone Company, at the option of the customer.

e. The operating characteristics of the customer-provided recording, reproducing and automatic answering and recording equipment shall be such as not to interfere with any of the services offered by the Telephone Company. Upon notice from the Telephone Company that the equipment of the customer is causing or is likely to cause hazard or interference, the customer shall make such changes as may be necessary to remove or prevent such hazard or interference.

f. Message toll telephone service furnished by the Telephone Company is not represented as adapted to the recording of telephone conversations or incoming messages, or to the transmission of prerecorded messages. The use of customer-provided recording, reproducing and automatic answering and recording equipment in connection with the facilities of the Telephone Company is permitted only on the condition that the liability of the Telephone Company shall be no greater than that provided in B.4. preceding.

g. The customer indemnifies and saves the Telephone Company harmless from any and all claims as specified in Tariff Pa. P.U.C.-No. 1, Section 1. (c)



FCC THIRD CLASS LICENSE EXAMINATION

PART ONE : Multiple-Choice

Please CIRCLE the letter of the correct answer

- 1) The term of a third class license is
 - A) One Year
 - B) Two Years
 - C) Five Years
 - D) Life

- 2) A third class operator license must be posted
 - A) At the operator's place of duty
 - B) The main office of the station
 - C) FCC District office
 - D) Lobby of radio station

- 3) The governing agency for all radio stations is
 - A) ASCAP
 - B) Federal Communications ~~Committee~~ Commission
 - C) Federal Aviation Administration
 - D) Federal Commerce Committee

- 4) A third class operator may make repairs to the transmitter
 - A) Under direction of general manager
 - B) Under direction of chief engineer
 - C) When power drops below 10 watts
 - D) Never

- 5) A station must have EBS equipment
 - A) To run EBS tests
 - B) To be able to receive EBS tests and emergency action notifications
 - C) to use as a backup transmitter in case the transmitter fails
 - D) To receive satellite transmissions from other radio stations across the country

- 6) A radio station is required by law to have
 - A) A modulation monitor
 - B) At least two turntables
 - C) A tape delay system
 - D) An Audimax

- 7) When a taped program is broadcast, the public MUST be told
 - A) "The person who taped the program is..."
 - B) "The time the program was taped was..."
 - C) The program will be broadcasted again at a later time, if applicable
 - D) The program was pre-recorded

PART TWO : True or False

Please write the letter T or F in the blank

8) _____ Lotteries are considered legal (for radio stations) if the listeners must buy a ticket

9) _____ The FCC may inspect any radio station at any ~~given~~ reasonable time to make sure that it complies with all of the laws to which the license is based on

10) _____ Prior to 1964, all stations were required to keep logs of all programs broadcast every day

11) _____ Taped telephone conversations may be broadcast without the knowing consent of the parties involved (Excluding the people on the staff of the station)

12) _____ A duplicate (new) license may be filed for if the operator changes his/her name

PART THREE : Definitions

Please write neatly in the space provided

13) _____ is the term used for the airing, in part or in full, of any program which has been produced by another radio station

14) _____ is the term used to describe any emmission, radiation, or induction which endangers the functioning of radio-navigational service or other safety services; or seriously degrades or repeatedly interrupts a radio communications service

PART FOUR : Completion

Please write neatly in the space provided

15) The FM broadcast band is the range of frequencies ranging from _____ to _____ MHz

16) The standard broadcast band is the range of frequencies ranging from _____ to _____ KHz

17) Any person who knowingly and willingly violates any provision of the Communications Act of 1934 upon conviction for a first offense will be punished by a fine of not more than \$_____ or by imprisonment of not more than _____ years

18) Log corrections are usually made by _____

19) A person who violates any FCC rules will be notified. The person then has _____ days to respond upon receipt of the notice

20) A person or company which gives the radio station money or services in exchange for the mentioning of said company or the companies product is called a _____

PART FIVE : listing

21-25) List five reasons why a license may be suspended by the FCC

21)

22)

23)

24)

25)

from Previous Page

|||||

10) who is responsible when someone other than the "operator on Duty," signed on the log uses the microphone on air

- A) The station licensee
- B) The person using the microphone
- C) The operator on Duty
- D) The Program Director

11) Of the following telephone conversations, which type does NOT require prior notification of broadcast intent

- A) Live phone interview
- B) Recorded phone interview
- C) Both A + B
- D) Listener call-in conversations

THE END!!!

ELEVEN BROADWAY
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10004
(212) 425-3510

38 SQUARE DE MEEUS, BTE 1
1040 BRUSSELS, BELGIUM
(02) 511 80 40

52 BEDFORD SQUARE
LONDON WC1B 3EX, ENGLAND
01. 631. 3383

LAW OFFICES OF
DECHERT PRICE & RHOADS

3400 CENTRE SQUARE WEST

1500 MARKET STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19102

TELEX 84 5324 • BARDEP

(215) 972-3400

July 9, 1982

888 17TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006
(202) 872-8600

ONE DENVER PLACE
SUITE 1601
999 18TH STREET
DENVER, CO. 80202
(303) 623-1777

800 NORTH THIRD STREET
HARRISBURG, PA. 17102
(717) 233-7947

DIRECT DIAL
(215) 972- 3933

Mr. Lawrence W. D. Taylor
3318 Tennyson Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20015

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Enclosed at Paul Putney's request is a Registry Statement for a Non-profit Corporation. This is essentially nothing more than a piece of corporate bookkeeping which the Corporation Bureau now requires of all non-profits. Please review the form and if it meets with your approval, sign and date the Statement and return it to me in the envelope provided. I will then file it with the Corporation Bureau in Harrisburg.

In succeeding years, you will be required to file an annual statement indicating your officers and current address.

If you have any questions, please call.

Sincerely,

Gwen H. Hodavance
Assistant to Paul Wm. Putney

GHH:mac
Enclosures

*Returned
WWT*

LARRY:

NOTES ON THE SEMI-COMPLETED 1023

PART VI OK, except we need your school phone #.

VII OKIII B: Read the description I wrote see if it sounds OK. If you want to make changes, I've enclosed an extra copy of that page so you can rewrite it.4: Fill in the directors.IV OKV Financial statements left for you to fill in.VI OK - none checked because none applyVII A - OK

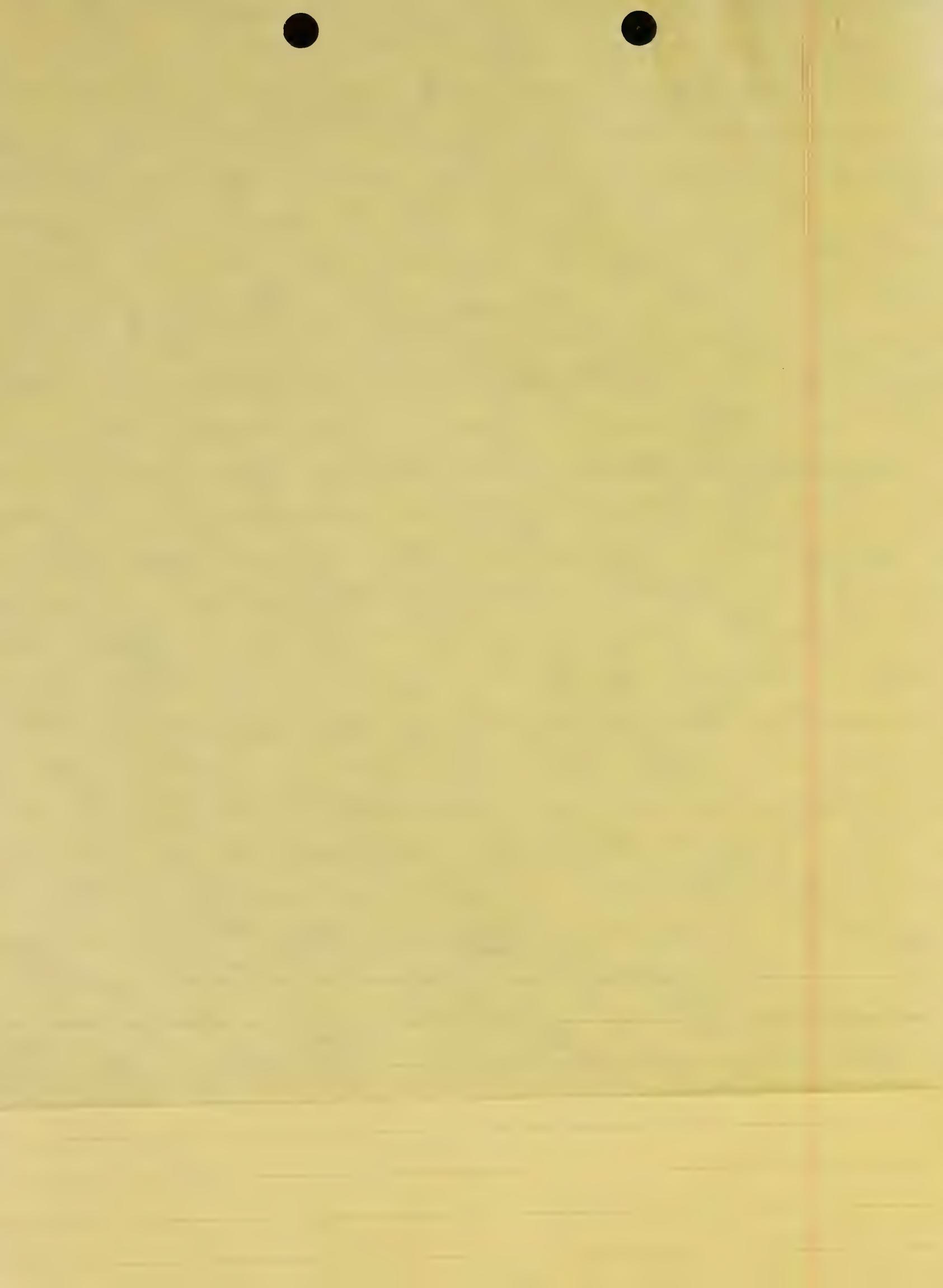
B - NA

C - 57} I don't think we ever got a definite answer from
7} Tom.

That's about all, except for the by-laws/articles we have to enclose signatures. Ah yes, where's the SS-4. Also enclosed are instructions. By the way, my mother said submitting Xeroxes of the forms^{themselves} is OK as long as they are filled out by hand.

Dave

P.S. I'll bring the rest of the paperwork (Xeroxes of by-laws, etc.) down to school.



for
Dave Cohen;

Dave
Thanks for having
a look. The cover letter still
has to be ~~typed~~ done. I'll be
able to deal w/ that w/out
problem. I just want to make
sure the application etc. is complete.

Thanks

Jay

I spoke to one of your reps on the information line and explained the situation to her. She said the absence of a completed financial section would not be a problem as long as we filed the rest of the application and explained ~~the~~^{our} situation. END PARAC 1

Statement: With the incorporation of HBMB Inc & the adoption of the By-Laws of the corporation on the 7th of June 1982 the college had given to the corporation, for its use ~~to~~ to produce and broadcast over AM carrier content transmission all goods included in the operating stations:

Cash: (see Itemization in Statement of support)

Amount in Chequing & Savings Accts.

Technical Equipment (NET): 7520.00
Record Library (NET) 1387.56

Itemization of Income

6

Investment:

Interest on Checking:

21.52
13.80
13.24
24.24
~~+ 31.35~~

Interest on Savings

13.97
14.35
14.82
~~+ 14.31~~

~~Am of 6/1~~
1243.44
+ 50.77
+ 31.13
461.59
~~+ 13191.91~~

D) Gross Contributions

21.97
+ 1391.59
997.70

Don Now.
Savings.

2411.26	Total cash transferred June 7 th
+ 2772.00	Sew I allocation

Taxes: To do:

- 1) w/ Black Ball point, Fund raising
- 2) Phone #'s, 554 + 1023
- 3) Proof Read!!!!
→ New Cover letter!
- 4) Xerox
- 5) Mail

Taxes: 2) Rough in Financial Sheets on sheets.

✓ 1) Type up Schedules + Explanations.

- 2) Δ Phones, Revenue,
- 3) Proofread entire thing.
- 4) Xerox
- 5) Mail.

Support & Revenue: TBA

Gloria

1000.

With the incorporation of HBCB Inc.
and the adoption of the By-laws by
the Board of Directors appointed by the
Colleges

1st Period

D) Gross: Savings, checking, value of
assets as of 9/30.

⑨) Investment Income Interest on savings &
checking accounts,
June 1st - Dec 31st

Expenses

16) other: ~~long distance~~
Business Telephone
Transmission Phone lines
Record Purchases
Tech. Dept. Purchases
Equipment Repair
Office

11.11 179.21

Support + Revenue: TBA

Comments: 1956-61

P₃

- ① Disbursements to Builders
- ② Depreciable Assets.

Notes for Balance Sheet

+ Start of Support + Revenue

* to be confirmed.

1a Note on ~~change~~ transfer of
Rev. assets., see draft.

+ Sup. D Gross Constants 3985.00

D - 3 - 4 - 56

⑥ Interest earned 2nd half of year on
both acts.

Exp. 16) other: 1968.41
schedule.

- D Phone Transmission Lines
- ② Business Phone
- ③ Record Purchases
- ④ office Supplies
- ⑤ Banking Charges
- ⑥ Mailing
- ⑦ XEROX

11.11 179.21

Support + Revenue: TBA

~~Computer: 1959.61~~
Support 1949.62

Invest: 28.50 March interest Now
 — June int Now

14.71 March interest ~~Now~~ Savings
 — June int Savings.

Expenses

Bus.	Phone
71.42	
61.87	
23.74	
24.53	
24.03	
72.02	
14.02	
13.05	
13.05	

~~Record Purchase~~
273.67

Trans Lines

97.97
0.14
102.03
..2.17
95.68
71.24
32.05

~~369.28~~

Tech Dept.

62.00	11.25
125.00	142.10
137.79	50.25
5.70	82.65
27.40	34.06

~~678.70~~

Total / 1607.94

Office:

82.00
17.00
29.10
29.75
16.52
22.90
11.90

~~179.27~~

Other:

24.00
50.00

~~74.80~~

Prog Med. Mag

~~107.49~~

Other Liabilities

The corporation is budgeted funds into its operating account by Haverford & Bryn Mawr colleges conditionally. We are liable to return to the colleges any funds unspent in those accounts twice yearly.

1291.73

1959.61

~~Draft~~

Other: Itemization of Expenses

2089.23

6/7/52 - 12/31/52

Bus. Line

84.20

28.19

58.80

18.32

67.24

256.75 ✓

Trans, Lines.

231.02

115.51

231.02

148.49

129.32

855.36 ✓

Record Purchases

26.50

18.00

56.90

154.00

35.00

25.00

4.24

324.64 ✓

Equip. Repairs.

324.64 ✓

Tech. Dept.

121.41

50.00

44.67

216.08

2089.23

Others

95.00 IBS

55.00 Broadcast

57.90 Pub. Net

228.50 207.90

Office

17.17

15.65

21.00

8.60

8.70

9.40

107.93

.60

24.95

~~228.50~~

$ \begin{array}{r} 3985.93 \\ - 2017.02 \\ \hline 1968.91 \end{array} $	31^{st} 1982	1 st Beginning $\$1213.45$ $\$3017.02$
$ \begin{array}{r} \$1213.93 \\ + \$2772.00 \\ \hline 3985.93 \end{array} $		Gross Grants $\$3985.93$
	21.52 13.80 24.24 <hr/> 59.50	+ Income from Savings Accounts

Schedule of Expenses

Phone Trans Lines:
 Phone Bus. Lines:
 Record Purchases :
 Office Supplies:
 Banking Charges:
 XEROX:
 Mailing:

Balance Sheets:

6/30/82 - 12/31/82

19) cash int. 25/11.26

Dan's rec.

Other Assets.

Tech. equip.	+ office equip.	7520.00	7520.00
Record library		13,837.50	13837.50

26.65.93

Loc. 10000009

Haverford-Bryn Mawr Broadcasting, Inc. Form 1023, p.5

Line 16: Schedule of other expenses

{Schedule of Other Expenses period from 6/1/82-12/31/82}

1) Telephone transmission lines	\$ 855.36
2) Business Phone	\$ 334.65
3) Record Purchases	\$ 324.64
4) Office expenses: stationary etc.	\$ 226.55
5) Technical dept: equipment repair, parts	\$ 216.08
6) Other expenses: Trade publications, public notice required by FCC and misc.	\$ 209.85
p. 5, line 12 total	<hr/> \$2167.13

Itemization of other expenses.

Period from 6/7/82 - 12/31/82

1) Telephone Transmission lines	\$855.36
2) Record Purchases	\$324.64
3) Business Telephone	\$256.75
4) Office Expenses (stationary etc.)	\$228.50
5) Technical Dept: Equipment repair and parts	\$216.08
6) Other expenses: Trade publications and public notice required by FCC.	\$207.90

p.5, line 12 Total \$2089.23

Dpreered
Haverford-Bryn Mawr Broadcasting, Inc. Form 1023, Page 5

Itemization of Other Assets as of 6/7/82

1) Record Library: Large collection of used records.	\$13,837.50
2) Technical and office equipment including: turn-tables, amplifiers, tape decks, broadcast equipment, chairs and tables.	\$ 7520.00
Total line 28, p.5	\$21,357.50

Itemization of Other Assets as of 12/31/82

1) Record library:	\$14,162.14
2) Technical and office equipment:	\$ 7520.00
	\$21,682.14

June 1 1982 - Dec 31 1982

Statement of Support rev + exp.

1) Gross Gifts & Contributions.

a) Amt. Savings 6/1/82	998.70
+ 6/1/82	53
	1291.23

b) Sem I allocation

Pou. 4/83	2172.00
-----------	---------

Total

+ 5062.53
21.52
<u>5083.85</u>

6) Investment Income

b) Savings

13.97	
14.35	
14.82	
<u>43.14</u>	

a) checking

21.52	
13.80	
24.24	
<u>59.56</u>	

tot. 102.70

16) Expenses: See attached Schedule

2167.13

BALANCE SHEETS

6/1/82

19) Cash. B&D now: 1291.93
Savings: 997.70
Tot. 2289.63

12/31/82

Cash. Now: 1959.61
Savings: 1062.81
3022.42

28) Other Assets, 21,357.50
Schedule

Other Assets: 21,682.14
Schedule

Liabilities

Liabilities

33. Other, Liabilities
See Schedule 1291.93

other, See Schedule
1959.61

1920-1921

1920-21

1920-21

1920-21

total

1920-21

1920-21

1920-21

1920-21

1920-21

1920-21

1920-21

1920-21

1920-21

1920-21

1920-21

1920-21

1920-21

1920-21

1920-21

Expenses For Period From 12/1/82 - 12/31/82

Tech

121.41
50.00
44.67
118.44
129.32
<hr/>
493.89
-148.49
<hr/>
345.90
-129.32
<hr/>
216.08
✓

Office Supplies

17.17
15.65
21.00
8.70
9.90
107.93
.60
24.95
10.00
10.75
11.25
<hr/>
226.55

Trans. Lines

231.02
115.51
231.02
148.49
577.55
<hr/>
726.04
+129.32
<hr/>
855.36
✓

Bus Phone

31.77
46.13
84.20
28.19
58.80
18.32
67.24
<hr/>
334.65

Record Purchases

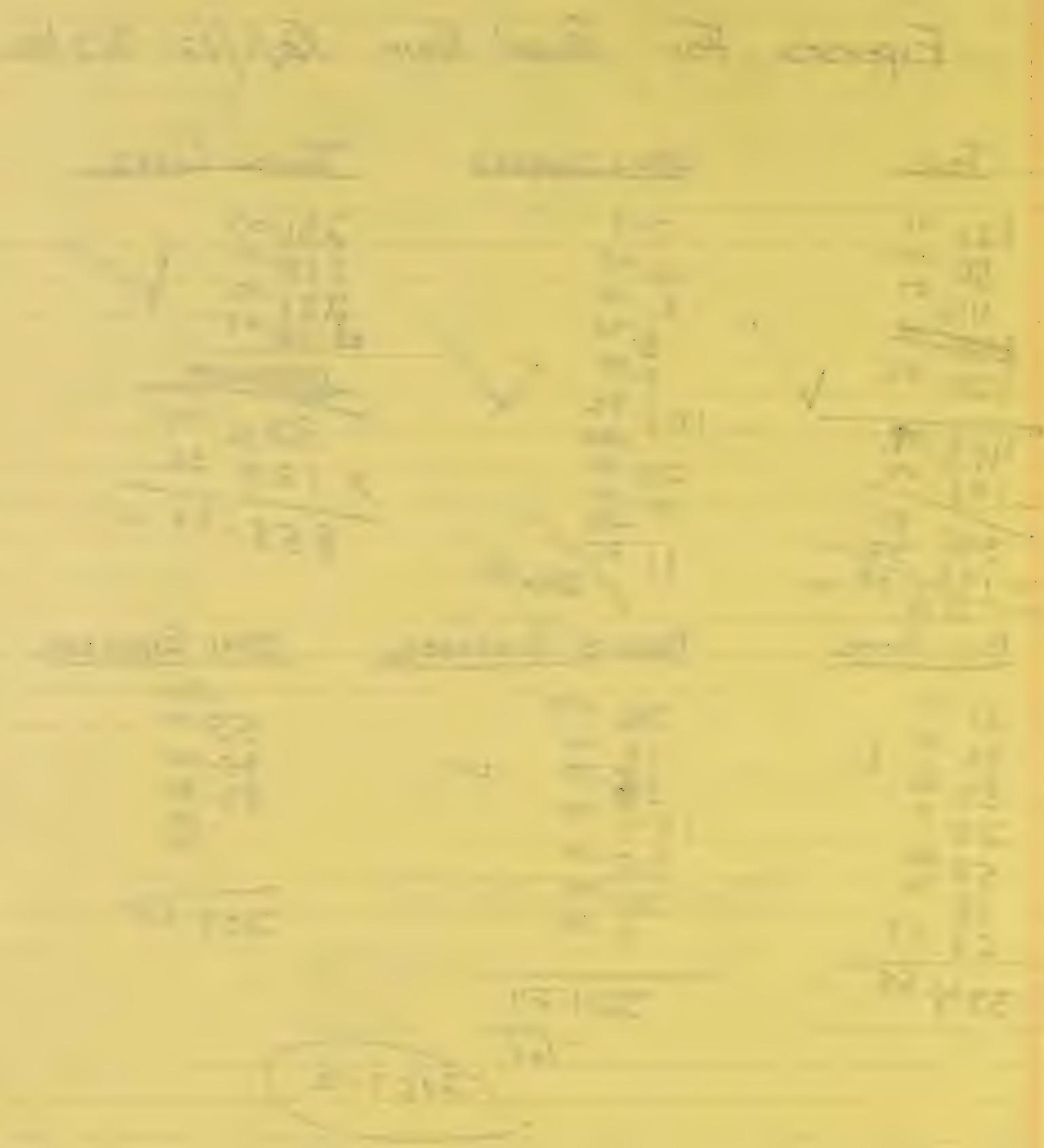
26.50
18.00
56.90
154.00
35.00
25.00
9.24
<hr/>
324.64

Other Expenses

.60
55.00
95.00
57.90
:60
.75
<hr/>
209.85

Tot.

2167.13



Balance Sheets
Jan 1 1983 -

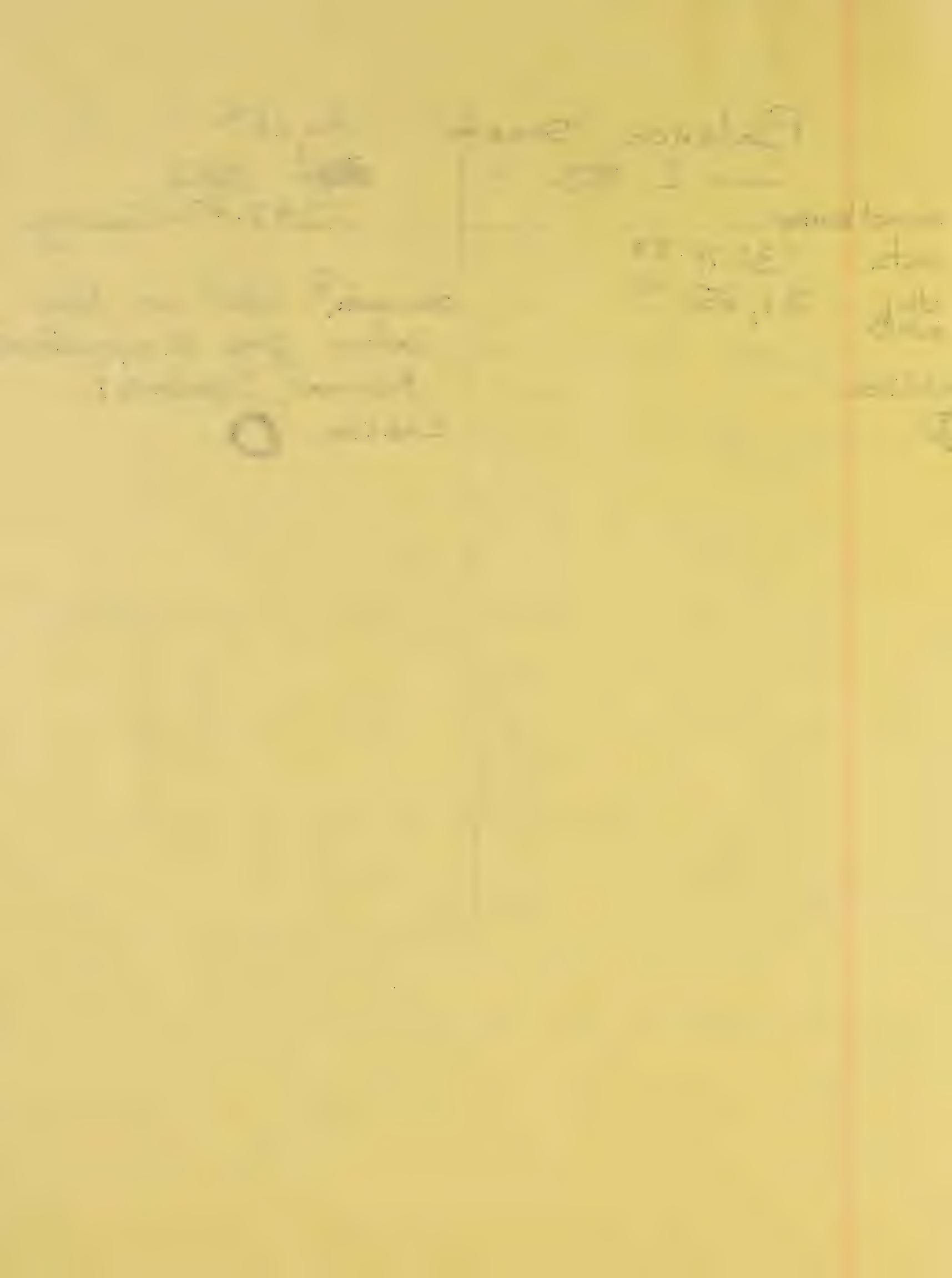
Interest bearing
acts. 3079.83
other
assets. 21,682.35

Liabilities,
~~O~~

Aug 25^{th.}
~~Aug~~ 1983

2397.60 + Savings.

other assets? What we have
before, plus /& expenditures,
Recievers, Speakers?
Liabilities, ~~O~~



Balance Sheet:

Dec 31, '83
Jan 1, '83
Same as
12/31/82

Aug 30th '83
Assets: +
rec. 137.79
Speakers 82.65,

Cash accounts:
Now:
Savings

27

2480.72



Sept. 15

Itemization of Expenses 1/1/83 - Page 5th

Trans Lines

97.77	97.77	95.80
	0.19	
	102.03	
	2.77	
	95.68	Tot.
	287.40	679.07

* One check, multiple entries

only these
one of the
checks was
checked!

Bus. Telephone

71.42	64.53*	2.71
65.87	14.02	
23.74	71.24	
24.53	<u>13.03</u>	Tot.
	13.03	

Tech Dept. ~~13.03~~ / 364.12

~~62.00~~
~~125.00~~

101.82	22.52
125.00	34.00
137.79	7.50*
5.70	
27.46	
11.25	
142.	
50.25	
82.65	

~~tot. 747.9~~

Record Purchases

0

Office expenses

82.00	29.10
24.00	16.75
5.20	50.25
17.00	11.90

Tot. 180.75

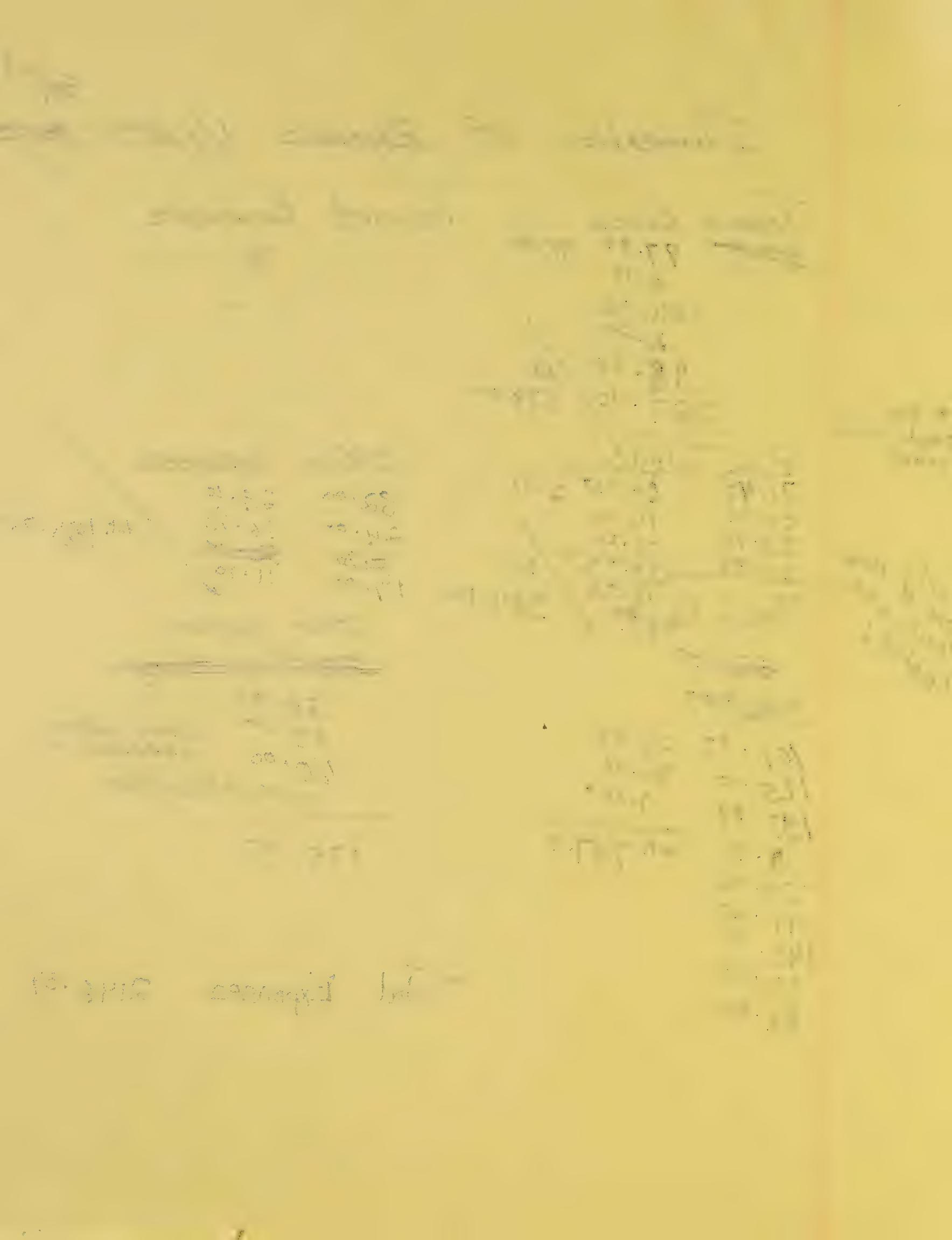
Other expn.

~~33.49~~ charges

50.00	
65.00	Broadcasting
60.00	yearbook
2.00	Subscription

175.00

Total Expenses 2146.84



Jan 1 '83 - Sept. 23 - 83

Stmt of Support etc.

1) Gross Cont.	a) amount granted by college Sem II,	1949.62
		Tot. 1949.62

6) Investment income

a) Now:	b) Savings.	
21.50	14.71	
<u>34.97</u>	<u>15.08</u>	
56.47	29.79	

16) Expenses, See Schedule

2146.84

Balance Sheets

1/1/83

19)	Now Now: +291.93	1959.61
	<u>997.70</u>	<u>1062.81</u>
	<u>tot.</u>	<u>3022.42</u>

1912.40	19/83	1912.40
+ 34.97		
<u>1062.81</u>	<u>1947.37</u>	<u>1092.60</u>
Sav.		
	<u>1092.60</u>	<u>1092.60</u>
	<u>3039.97</u>	<u>3005.00</u>
	1	

28) Other Assets, 21,682.14
Schedule

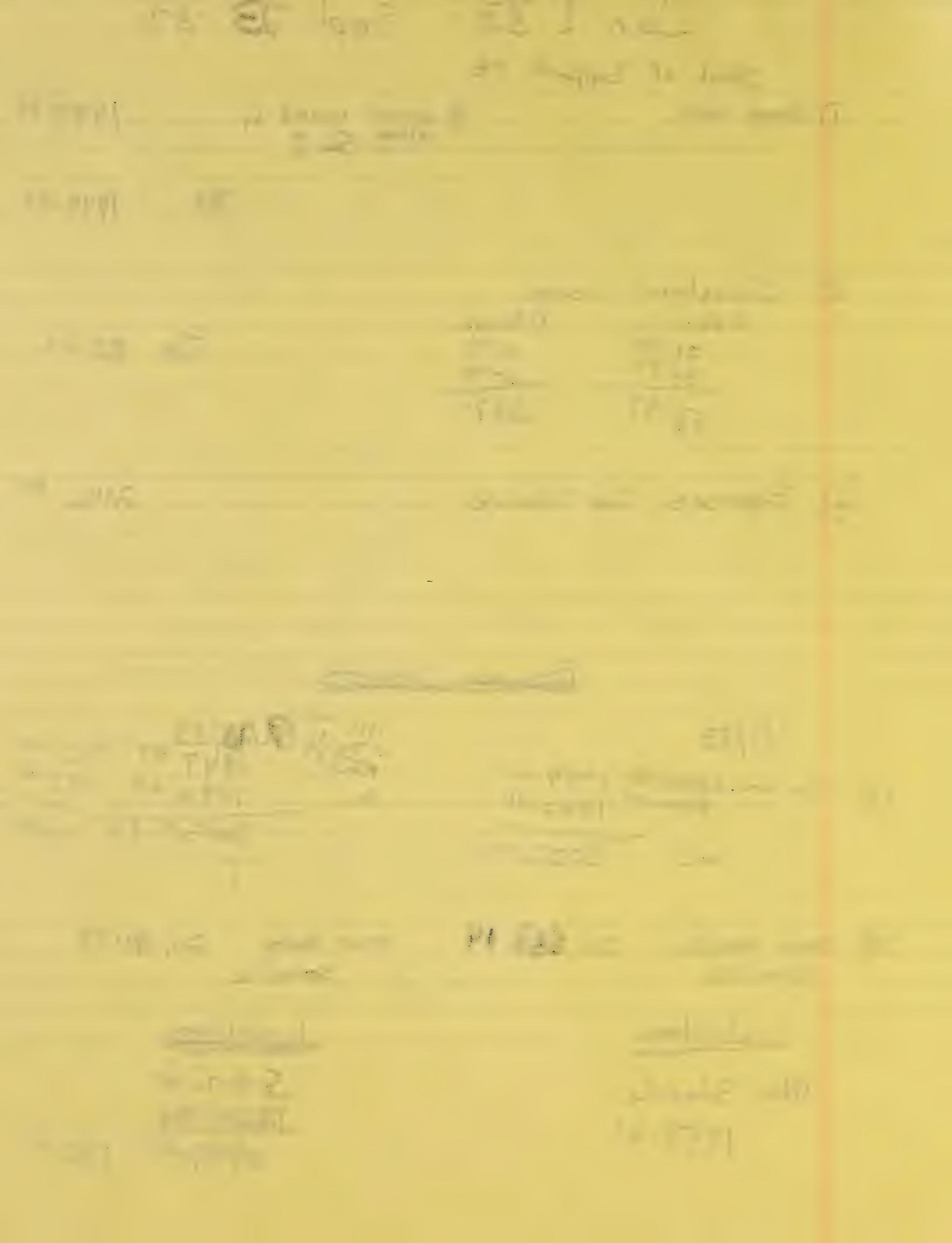
Other Assets 21,89.93
Schedule

Liabilities

Other, Schedule
1959.61

Liabilities

Schedule
~~1947.37~~
~~1947.37~~ 1912.40



Balance Sheet

1062.81

June 7th

~~1654.19~~
~~1654.25~~
~~+ 50.77~~
~~+ 31~~

Int bearing + other act.
 Acts.

~~1213.43~~
~~9.997.70~~
1263.44

Dec. 31st

~~2017.02~~
~~+ other~~
1062.81

Assets 7520.00

13837.11

~~7520.00~~

~~13837.50~~

~~+324.64~~

~~\$~~ + records

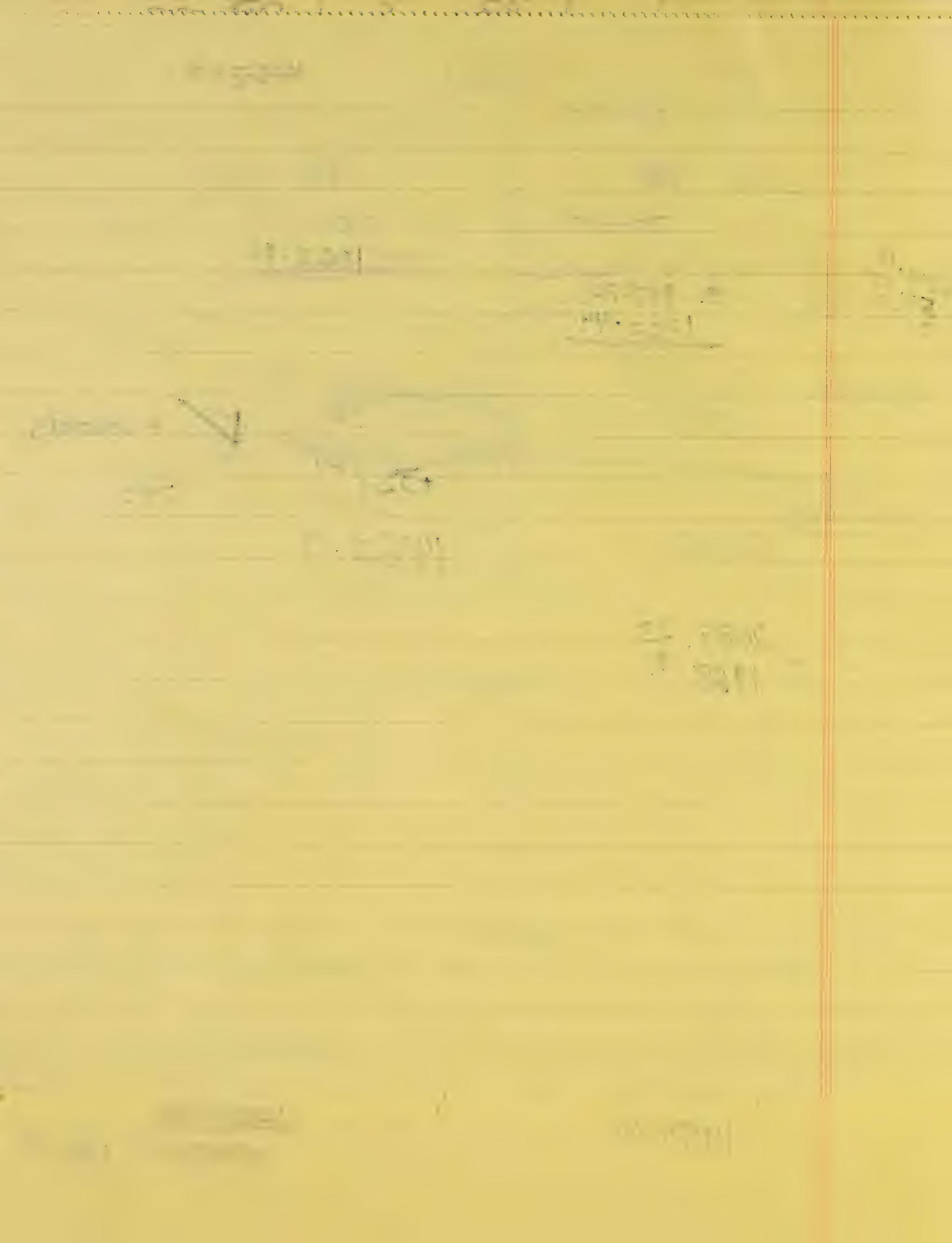
752

14162.14

Liabilities

NONE

- 2089.23
 - 1968.91



Depreciated

Other assets. 9/15/83

Records: Same 14,162.14

Tech + other

7520.00	7,657.79
+ 137.79	
<hr/> 7657.79	<hr/> 21,819.93

Questions for Mr. Yoder 9/15/83

- 1) Start-up problems, gross contributions + gifts.
Does that have to include K items?
- 2) Depreciation + Depletion on the form; do we need it?
- 3) Other expenses: is schedule OK?
- 4) Balance Sheets:
 - a) Other Assets, how do we value them?
 - b) What do we do w/ new assets.
 - c) Lines 35+G Fund balances + Net Worth.
- 5) What about the question of being given money conditionally?
→ It will cancel itself w/ expenses over semesters,
- will a note on it help our position.
- 6) Are sheets roughed it OK?

Balance Sheet as of Sept. 15, 1983

Assets

19: Cash, int bearing
acts.

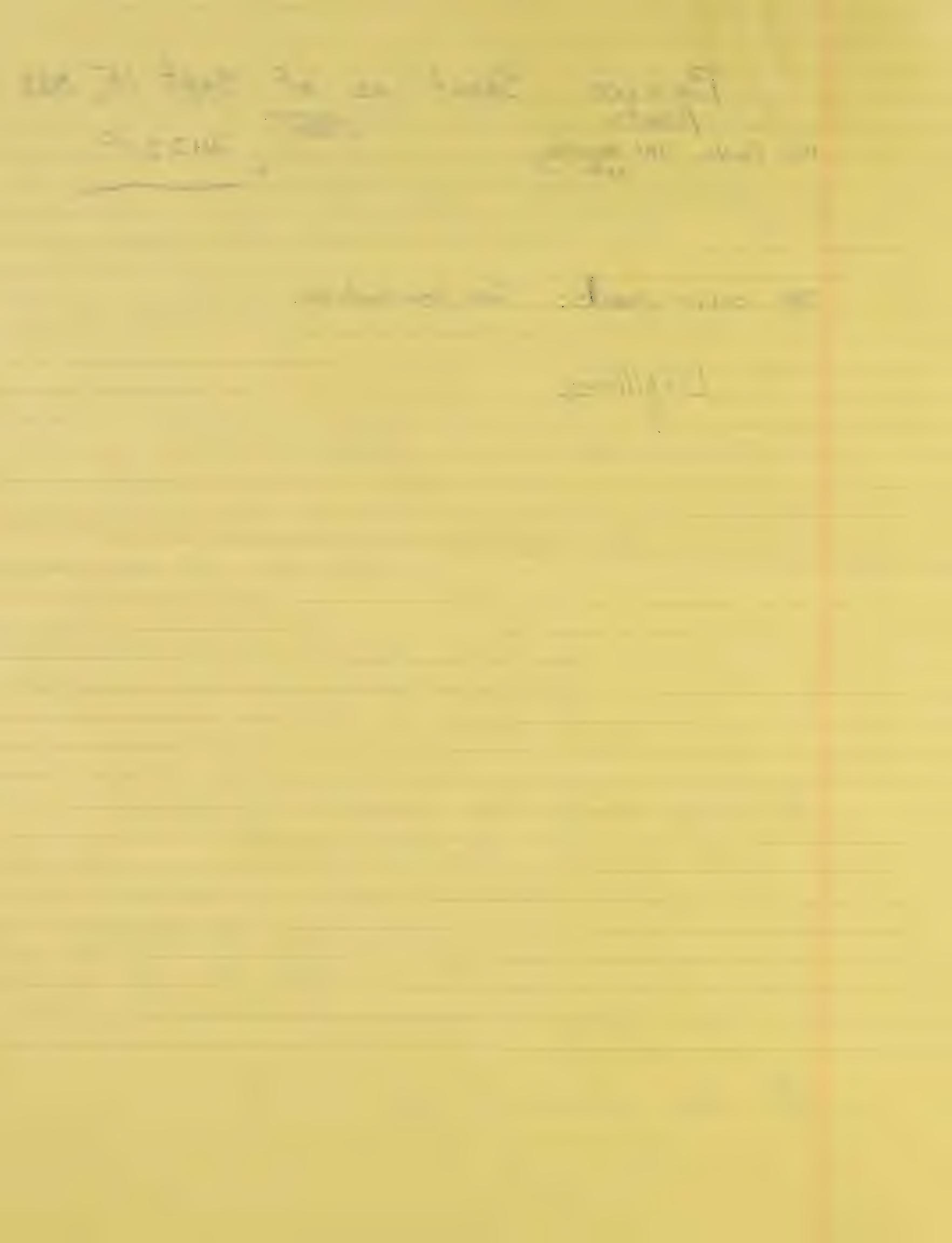
at other act.
of PFS

+ _____

2422.60

28: Other Assets: See itemization.

Liabilities
?



WHRC

HAVERFORD-BRYN MAWR BROADCASTING INC.

HAVERFORD-BRYN MAWR COLLEGES

HAVERFORD, PA, 19041

(215) 649-1200

9/29/83

Dear Sir or Madame,

Enclosed is the application form 1023 for exemption from federal taxes which I am filing on behalf of Haverford-Bryn Mawr Broadcasting, Inc. If there are any questions regarding this return please do not hesitate to contact me. I can most easily be reached at (215) 649-7569, or written at the address listed above. Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Larry Taylor
President

WHRC

HAVERFORD-BRYN MAWR BROADCASTING INC.

HAVERFORD-BRYN MAWR COLLEGES

HAVERFORD, PA, 19041

(215) 649-1200

9/30/83

Internal Revenue Service
EP/EO Division,
PO Box 12030
Philadelphia, PA. 19106

COPY

Dear Sir/Madame;

Enclosed is the application (form 1023) for exemption from federal taxes from Haverford-Bryn Mawr Broadcasting, Inc. Also attached is our completed SS4 form. We have not filed a form 990 because our levels of revenue do not require us to do so. If you have any questions concerning the application please do not hesitate to contact me. I can be reached by phone during the day most easily at (215) 649-7569 or written at the above address. Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Lawrence Taylor
President

Form 1023

(Rev. July 1981)

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Application for Recognition of Exemption

Under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code

For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see page 1 of the instructions.

OMB No. 114-1

Expires May 31, 1984

To be filed in the key district for the area in which the organization has its principal office or place of business

This application, when properly completed, constitutes the notice required under section 508(a) of the Internal Revenue Code so that an applicant may be treated as described in section 501(c)(3) of the Code, and the notice required under section 508(b) for an organization claiming not to be a private foundation within the meaning of section 509(a). (Read the instructions for each part carefully before making any entries.) The organization must have an organizing instrument (see Part II) before this application may be filed.

Part I—Identification

1 Full name of organization

Haverford-Bryn Mawr Broadcasting, Inc.

2 Employer identification number
(If none, attach Form SS-4)

554 Attached

3(a) Address (number and street)

Haverford College

Check here if applying under section:
 501(e) 501(f)

3(b) City or town, State, and ZIP code

Haverford, PA 19041

4 Name and phone number of person to be contacted
Lawrence Taylor (215) 649-1220

5 Month the annual accounting period ends

December

6 Date incorporated or formed

June, 1982

7 Activity codes
(215) 649-1560
037 1 1218(a) Has the organization filed Federal income tax returns? Yes No

If "Yes," state the form number(s), year(s) filed, and Internal Revenue office where filed ►

8(b) Has the organization filed exempt organization information returns? Yes No

If "Yes," state the form number(s), year(s) filed, and Internal Revenue office where filed ►

Part II.—Type of Entity and Organizational Documents (see instructions)

Check the applicable entity box below and attach a conformed copy of the organization's organizing and operational documents as indicated for each entity.

Corporation—Articles of incorporation, bylaws. Trust—Trust indenture. Other—Constitution or articles, bylaws.

Part III.—Activities and Operational Information

1 What are or will be the organization's sources of financial support? List in order of magnitude. If a part of the receipts is or will be derived from the earnings of patents, copyrights, or other assets (excluding stock, bonds, etc.), identify the item as a separate source of receipts. Attach representative copies of solicitations for financial support.

Haverford and Bryn Mawr Colleges

2 Describe the organization's fund-raising program, both actual and planned, and explain to what extent it has been put into effect. (Include details of fund-raising activities such as selective mailings, formation of fund-raising committees, use of professional fund raisers, etc.)

The organization receives semiannual grants for operational costs from Haverford and Bryn Mawr Colleges.

I declare under the penalties of perjury that I am authorized to sign this application on behalf of the above organization and I have examined this application, including the accompanying statements, and to the best of my knowledge it is true, correct, and complete.

(Signature)

(Title or authority of signer)

(Date)

Part III.—Activities and Operational Information (Continued)

3 Give a narrative description of the activities presently carried on by the organization, and those that will be carried on. If the organization is not fully operational, explain what stage of development its activities have reached, what further steps remain for the organization to become fully operational, and when such further steps will take place. The narrative should specifically identify the services performed or to be performed by the organization. (Do not state the purposes of the organization in general terms or repeat the language of the organizational documents.) If the organization is a school, hospital, or medical research organization, include enough information in your description to clearly show that the organization meets the definition of that particular activity that is contained in the instructions for Part VII-A.

4 The membership of the organization's governing body is:

(a) Names, addresses, and duties of officers, directors, trustees, etc.	(b) Specialized knowledge, training, expertise, or particular qualifications

For clear copy on both parts, please type or print with ball point pen and press firmly

Application for Employer Identification Number

(For use by employers and others as explained in the instructions.)

Form SS-4
(Rev. 9-82)
Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Please read the instructions before completing this form.)

For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see page 2.

1 Name (True name and not trade name. If partnership, see page 4.) <i>Hawthorne Bayne Phelon Broadcasting, Inc.</i>	2 Social security no., if sole proprietor <i>—</i>	3 Ending month of accounting year <i>Dec.</i>
4 Trade name, if any, of business (if different from item 1) <i>WHR</i>	5 General partner's name, if partnership; principal officer's name, if corporation; or grantor's name, if trust <i>Lorraine Taylor</i>	
6 Address of principal place of business (Number and street) <i>111 Bedford Coffey Street, Portland, OR 97104</i>	7 Mailing address, if different <i>—</i>	
8 City, State, and ZIP code <i>Portland, OR</i>	9 County of principal business location <i>Delaware</i>	
10 Type of organization <input type="checkbox"/> Individual <input type="checkbox"/> Trust <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <i>Corporation</i>	11 Date you acquired or started this business (Mo., day, year) <i>6/1/83</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Governmental <input type="checkbox"/> Nonprofit organization	12 Reason for applying <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Started new <input type="checkbox"/> Purchased going business <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)	13 First date you paid or will pay wages for this business (Mo., day, year) <i>—</i>
14 Nature of principal business activity (See instructions on page 4.) <i>Radio Broadcast Station</i>	15 Do you operate more than one place of business? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
16 Peak number of employees expected in next 12 months (If none, enter "0") <i>0</i>	17 If nature of business is manufacturing, state principal product and raw material used. <i>N/A</i>	
18 To whom do you sell most of your products or services? <input type="checkbox"/> Businesses (wholesale) <input type="checkbox"/> establishments (public retail) <i>General public</i>	19 Have you ever applied for an identification number for this business? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<p>If "Yes," enter name and trade name. Also enter approx. date, city, and State where you applied and previous number if known.</p> <p>Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this application to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true, correct, and complete.</p> <p>Signature and Title <i>Lorraine Taylor</i></p> <p>Please leave blank ▶</p>		
Date ► <i>9/7/83</i>	Size <i>Ind.</i>	Reas. for appl. <i>Geo.</i>
		Part I <i>649-6497569</i>

Part III.—Activities and Operational Information (Continued)

4 (c) Do any of the above persons serve as members of the governing body by reason of being public officials or being appointed by public officials? Yes No
If "Yes," name those persons and explain the basis of their selection or appointment.

(d) Are any members of the organization's governing body "disqualified persons" with respect to the organization (other than by reason of being a member of the governing body) or do any of the members have either a business or family relationship with "disqualified persons?" (See specific instruction 4(d).) . . . Yes No
If "Yes," explain.

(e) Have any members of the organization's governing body assigned income or assets to the organization? . . . Yes No
If "Yes," attach a copy of assignment(s) and a list of items assigned.

(f) Is it anticipated that any current or future member of the organization's governing body will assign income or assets to the organization? Yes No
If "Yes," explain fully on an attached sheet.

5 Does the organization control or is it controlled by any other organization? Yes No
Is the organization the outgrowth of another organization, or does it have a special relationship to another organization by reason of interlocking directorates or other factors? Yes No
If either of these questions is answered "Yes," explain.

Haverford and Bryn Mawr College appoint the majority of the Corporation's directors.

6 Is the organization financially accountable to any other organization? Yes No
If "Yes," explain and identify the other organization. Include details concerning accountability or attach copies of reports if any have been submitted.

Haverford and Bryn Mawr Colleges, which, through their Student Council grant the Corporation its operating budget.

7 (a) What assets does the organization have that are used in the performance of its exempt function? (Do not include property producing investment income.) If any assets are not fully operational, explain their status, what additional steps remain to be completed, and when such final steps will be taken.

Broadcasting equipment including transmitters, turntables, tape decks, and record

(b) To what extent have you used, or do you plan to use contributions as an endowment fund, i.e., hold contributions to produce income for the support of your exempt activities? None.

8 (a) What benefits, services, or products will the organization provide that are related to its exempt function?

education of students in all phases of radio broadcasting
community service: radio programming of local/educational intere

Part III.—Activities and Operational Information (Continued)

8 (b) Have the recipients been required or will they be required to pay for the organization's benefits, services, or products? Yes No
If "Yes," explain and show how the charges are determined.

9 Does or will the organization limit its benefits, services, or products to specific classes of individuals? Yes No
If "Yes," explain how the recipients or beneficiaries are or will be selected.

10 Is the organization a membership organization? Yes No
If "Yes," complete the following:

(a) Describe the organization's membership requirements and attach a schedule of membership fees and dues.

(b) Describe your present and proposed efforts to attract members, and attach a copy of any descriptive literature or promotional material used for this purpose.

(c) Are benefits, services, or products limited to members? Yes No
If "No," explain.

11 Does or will the organization engage in activities tending to influence legislation or intervene in any way in political campaigns? Yes No

If "Yes," explain. (Note: You may wish to file Form 5768, Election/Revocation of Election by an Eligible Section 501(c)(3) Organization to Make Expenditures to Influence Legislation.)

12 Does the organization have a pension plan for employees? Yes No

13 (a) Are you filing Form 1023 within 15 months from the end of the month in which you were created or formed as required by section 508(a) and the related Regulations? (See general instructions.) Yes No
(b) If you answer "No," to 13(a) and you claim that you fit an exception to the notice requirements under section 508(a), attach an explanation of your basis for the claimed exception.
(c) If you answer "No," to 13(a) and section 508(a) does apply to you, you may be eligible for relief under section 1.9100 of the Income Tax Regulations from the application of section 508(a). Do you wish to request relief? Yes No
(d) If you answer "Yes," to 13(c) attach a detailed statement that satisfies the requirements of Rev. Proc. 79-63.
(e) If you answer "No," to both 13(a) and 13(c) and section 508(a) does apply to you, your exemption can be recognized only from the date this application is filed with your key District Director. Therefore, do you want us to consider your application as a request for recognition of exemption from the date the application is received and not retroactively to the date you were formed? Yes No

Part IV.—Statement as to Private Foundation Status

1 Is the organization a private foundation? Yes No
2 If you answer "Yes," to question 1 and the organization claims to be a private operating foundation, check here and complete Part VIII.
3 If you answer "No," to question 1 indicate the type of ruling you are requesting regarding the organization's status under section 509 by checking the box(es) that apply below:
(a) Definitive ruling under section 509(a)(1), (2), (3), or (4) ► Complete Part VII.
(b) Advance ruling under section ► 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) or ► 509(a)(2)—see instructions.
(c) Extended advance ruling under section ► 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) or ► 509(a)(2)—see instructions.
(Note: If you want an extended advance ruling you must check the appropriate boxes for both 3(b) and 3(c).)

Statement of Support, Revenue, and Expenses for period ending Sept. 25, 1983		
Support and Revenue Expenses	1 Gross contributions, gifts, grants, and similar amounts received	1 1949.62
	2 Gross dues and assessments of members	2 -
	3 (a) Gross amounts derived from activities related to organization's exempt purpose (b) Minus cost of sales	3 -
	4 (a) Gross amounts from unrelated business activities (b) Minus cost of sales	4 -
	5 (a) Gross amount received from sale of assets, excluding inventory items (attach schedule) (b) Minus cost or other basis and sales expenses of assets sold	5 -
	6 Investment income (see instructions)	6 86.26
	7 Total support and revenue	7 2035.88
	8 Fund raising expenses	8 -
	9 Contributions, gifts, grants, and similar amounts paid (attach schedule)	9 -
	10 Disbursements to or for benefit of members (attach schedule)	10 -
	11 Compensation of officers, directors, and trustees (attach schedule)	11 -
	12 Other salaries and wages	12 -
	13 Interest	13 -
	14 Rent	14 -
	15 Depreciation and depletion	15 -
	16 Other (attach schedule)	16 2146.89
	17 Total expenses	17 2146.89
	18 Excess of support and revenue over expenses (line 7 minus line 17)	18 - 110.96
Balance Sheets		Enter dates ►
		Beginning date
		9/23/83
Assets		Ending date
19 Cash (a) Interest bearing accounts	3022.42	3005.00
(b) Other	19 -	
20 Accounts receivable, net	20 -	
21 Inventories	21 -	
22 Bonds and notes (attach schedule)	22 -	
23 Corporate stocks (attach schedule)	23 -	
24 Mortgage loans (attach schedule)	24 -	
25 Other investments (attach schedule)	25 -	
26 Depreciable and depletable assets (attach schedule)	26 -	
27 Land	27 -	
28 Other assets (attach schedule)	28 See Schedule 21,682.14	21,819.93
29 Total assets	29 24,704.56	24,824.93
Liabilities		
30 Accounts payable	30 -	-
31 Contributions, gifts, grants, etc., payable	31 -	-
32 Mortgages and notes payable (attach schedule)	32 -	-
33 Other liabilities (attach schedules)	33 See Schedule 1,959.61	1912.40
34 Total liabilities	34 1,959.61	1912.40
Fund Balances or Net Worth		
35 Total fund balances or net worth	35 22,744.95	22,912.53
36 Total liabilities and fund balances or net worth (line 34 plus line 35)	36 24,704.56	24,824.93

Has there been any substantial change in any aspect of your financial activities since the period ending date shown above? Yes No

If "Yes," attach a detailed explanation.

Part VI.—Required Schedules for Special Activities

1 Is the organization, or any part of it, a school?	If "Yes," check here.	And, complete schedule
2 Does the organization provide or administer any scholarship benefits, student aid, etc.?		A
3 Has the organization taken over, or will it take over, the facilities of a "for profit" institution?		B
4 Is the organization, or any part of it, a hospital or a medical research organization?		C
5 Is the organization, or any part of it, a home for the aged?		D
6 Is the organization, or any part of it, a litigating organization (public interest law firm or similar organization)?		E
7 Is the organization, or any part of it, formed to promote amateur sports competition?		F

Line 16: Schedule of other expenses

{Schedule of Other Expenses period from 6/1/82-12/31/82}

1) Telephone transmission lines	\$ 855.36
2) Business Phone	\$ 334.65
3) Record Purchases	\$ 324.64
4) Office expenses: stationary etc.	\$ 226.55
5) Technical dept: equipment repair, parts	\$ 216.08
6) Other expenses: Trade publications, public notice required by FCC and misc.	\$ 209.85

p. 5, line 12 total \$2167.13

Haverford-Bryn Mawr Broadcasting, Inc. Form 1023, p.5

{Itemization of Other Assets As of 6/1/82}

1) Record Library: Large collection of used records.	\$ 13,837.50
2) Technical and office equipment including: turntables, amplifiers, tape decks, broadcast equipment, chairs and tables, misc.	\$ 7,520.00

p.5, line 28 Total \$ 21,357.50

Note: These assets are considered devalued and will not be depreciated.

{Itemization of Other Assets As of 12/31/82}

1) Record Library: Large collection of used records.	\$ 14,162.14
2) Technical and office equipment including: turntables, amplifiers, tape decks, broadcast equipment, chairs and tables, misc.	\$ 7,520.00

p.5, line 28 Total \$ 21,682.14

Note: These assets are considered devalued and will not be depreciated.

Haverford-Bryn Mawr Broadcasting, Inc. Form 1023, p.5

{p. 5, Line 33, Other Liabilities}

The corporation is budgetted funds into its operations account by Haverford and Bryn-Mawr Colleges conditionally. We are obligated to the colleges for any funds which we don't spend during the course of the semester. Funds are re-budgetted at the time of our Bi-annual grants.
Liability: funds unspent in our operating account granted by the colleges as of 6/1/82 \$1292.83

as of 12/31/82 ~~\$1291.93~~
~~\$1959.61~~

Haverford-Bryn Mawr Broadcasting, Inc. Form 1023, p.5a

Line 16: Schedule of other expenses

{Schedule of Other Expenses period from 1/1/83-9/23/83 }

1) Telephone transmission lines	\$ 679.07
2) Business Phone	\$ 364.12
3) Record Purchases	\$ 0.00
4) Office expenses: stationary etc.	\$ 180.75
5) Technical dept: equipment repair, parts	\$ 747.90
6) Other expenses: Trade publications, and misc.	\$ 175.00

p. 5a line 12 total \$2146.84

Haverford-Bryn Mawr Broadcasting, Inc. Form 1023, p.5a

{Itemization of Other Assets As of 1/1/83}

1) Record Library: Large collection of used records.	\$ 14,162.14
2) Technical and office equipment including: turntables, amplifiers, tape decks, broadcast equipment, chairs and tables, misc.	\$ 7,520.00

p.5a, line 28 Total \$ 21,682.14

Note: These assets are considered devalued and will not be depreciated.

Haverford-Bryn Mawr Broadcasting, Inc. Form 1023, p.5a

{Itemization of Other Assets As of 9/23/83}

1) Record Library: Large collection of used records.	\$ 14,162.14
2) Technical and office equipment including: turntables, amplifiers, tape decks, broadcast equipment, chairs and tables, misc.	\$ 7,657.59

p.5a, line 28 Total \$ 21,819.93

Note: These assets are considered devalued and will not be depreciated.

Haverford-Bryn Mawr Broadcasting, Inc. Form 1023, p.5a

{p. 5a, Line 33, Other Liabilities}

The corporation is budgetted funds into its operations account by Haverford and Bryn-Mawr Colleges conditionally. We are obligated to the colleges for any funds which we don't spend during the course of the semester. Funds are re-budgetted at the time of our Bi-annual grants.
Liability: funds unspent in our operating account granted by the colleges as of 1/1/83 \$1291.93 1959.61

as of 9/23/83 \$1912.40
1912.40

Part VII.—Non-Private Foundation Status (Definitive ruling only)

A.—Basis for Non-Private Foundation Status

The organization is not a private foundation because it qualifies as:

	Kind of organization	Within the meaning of	Complete
1	a church	Sections 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(i)	
2	a school	Sections 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(ii)	
3	a hospital	Sections 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(iii)	
4	a medical research organization operated in conjunction with a hospital	Sections 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(iii)	
5	being organized and operated exclusively for testing for public safety	Section 509(a)(4)	
6	being operated for the benefit of a college or university which is owned or operated by a governmental unit	Sections 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(iv)	Part VII.-B
7	normally receiving a substantial part of its support from a governmental unit or from the general public	Sections 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(vi)	Part VII.-B
8	normally receiving not more than one-third of its support from gross investment income and more than one-third of its support from contributions, membership fees, and gross receipts from activities related to its exempt functions (subject to certain exceptions)	Section 509(a)(2)	Part VII.-B
9	✓ being operated solely for the benefit of or in connection with one or more of the organizations described in 1 through 4, or 6, 7, and 8 above	Section 509(a)(3)	Part VII.-C

B.—Analysis of Financial Support

	(a) Most recent tax year 19	(Years next preceding most recent tax year)			(e) Total
		(b) 19.....	(c) 19.....	(d) 19	
1 Gifts, grants, and contributions received					
2 Membership fees received					
3 Gross receipts from admissions, sales of merchandise or services, or furnishing of facilities in any activity which is not an unrelated business within the meaning of section 513					
4 Gross investment income (see instructions for definition)					
5 Net income from organization's unrelated business activities not included on line 4					
6 Tax revenues levied for and either paid to or spent on behalf of the organization					
7 Value of services or facilities furnished by a governmental unit to the organization without charge (not including the value of services or facilities generally furnished the public without charge)					
8 Other income (not including gain or loss from sale of capital assets)—attach schedule					
9 Total of lines 1 through 8					
10 Line 9 minus line 3					
11 Enter 2% of line 10, column (e) only					
12 If the organization has received any unusual grants during any of the above tax years, attach a list for each year showing the name of the contributor, the date and amount of grant, and a brief description of the nature of such grant. Do not include such grants on line 1 above—(See instructions).					

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Part VII.—Non-Private Foundation Status (Definitive ruling only) (Continued)**B.—Analysis of Financial Support (Continued)****13 If the organization's non-private foundation status is based on:**

(a) Sections 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(iv) or (vi).—Attach a list showing the name and amount contributed by each person (other than a governmental unit or "publicly supported" organization) whose total gifts for the entire period were more than the amount shown on line 11.

(b) Section 509(a)(2).—For each of the years included on lines 1, 2, and 3, attach a list showing the name of and amount received from each person who is a "disqualified person."

For each of the years on line 3, attach a list showing the name of and amount received from each payor (other than a "disqualified person") whose payments to the organization were more than \$5,000. For this purpose, "payor" includes but is not limited to, any organization described in sections 170(b)(1)(A)(i) through (vi) and any government agency or bureau.

C.—Supplemental Information Concerning Organizations Claiming Non-Private Foundation Status Under Section 509(a)(3)**1 Organizations supported by applicant organization:**

Name and address of supported organization

Has the supported organization received a ruling or determination letter that it is not a private foundation by reason of section 509(a)(1) or (2)?

Haverford College, Haverford, PA 19041

 Yes No

Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, PA 19010

 Yes No Yes No Yes No Yes No**2 To what extent are the members of your governing board elected or appointed by the supported organization(s)?**

Controlling majority

3 What is the extent of common supervision or control that you and the supported organization(s) share?

The Colleges are governed by Boards of Trustees and executive officers; Haverford-Bryn Mawr Broadcasting is controlled by a Board of Directors, the majority of whom are appointed by the Colleges.

4 To what extent do(es) the supported organization(s) have a significant voice in your investment policies, the making and timing of grants, and in otherwise directing the use of your income or assets?

The Corporation's financial policies are subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors.

5 Does the mentioning of the supported organization(s) in your governing instrument make you a trust that the supported organization(s) can enforce under State law and compel to make an accounting? Yes No
If "Yes," explain.

6 What portion of your income do you pay to each supported organization and how significant is the support to each?

None.

7 To what extent do you conduct activities which would otherwise be carried out by the supported organization(s)? Explain why these activities would otherwise be carried on by the supported organization(s).
The corporation operates the radio station previously operated by the colleges for over 20 years. The colleges would continue to operate the station had the corporation not been formed.

8 Is the applicant organization controlled directly or indirectly by one or more "disqualified persons" (other than one who is a disqualified person solely because he or she is a manager) or by an organization which is not described in section 509(a)(1) or (2)? Yes No
If "Yes," explain.

Part VIII.—Basis for Status as a Private Operating Foundation**If the organization—**

(a) bases its claim to private operating foundation status on normal and regular operations over a period of years; or
 (b) is newly created, set up as a private operating foundation, and has at least one year's experience;

provide the information under the income test and under one of the three supplemental tests (assets, endowment, or support). If the organization does not have at least one year's experience, complete line 21. If the organization's private operating foundation status depends on its normal and regular operations as described in (a) above, attach a schedule similar to the one below showing the data in tabular form for the three years next preceding the most recent tax year.

Income Test	Most recent tax year
1 Adjusted net income, as defined in section 4942(f)	_____
2 Qualifying distributions:	
(a) Amounts (including administrative expenses) paid directly for the active conduct of the activities for which organized and operated under section 501(c)(3) (attach schedule)	_____
(b) Amounts paid to acquire assets to be used (or held for use) directly in carrying out purposes described in sections 170(c)(1) or 170(c)(2)(B) (attach schedule)	_____
(c) Amounts set aside for specific projects which are for purposes described in section 170(c)(1) or 170(c)(2)(B) (attach schedule)	_____
(d) Total qualifying distributions (add lines 2(a), (b), and (c))	_____
3 Percentage of qualifying distributions to adjusted net income (divide line 2(d) by line 1—percentage must be at least 85%)	% _____
Assets Test	
4 Value of organization's assets used in activities that directly carry out the exempt purposes. Do not include assets held merely for investment or production of income (attach schedule)	_____
5 Value of any stock of a corporation that is controlled by applicant organization and carries out its exempt purposes (attach statement describing corporation)	_____
6 Value of all qualifying assets (add lines 4 and 5)	_____
7 Value of applicant organization's total assets	_____
8 Percentage of qualifying assets to total assets (divide line 6 by line 7—percentage must exceed 65%)	% _____
Endowment Test	
9 Value of assets not used (or held for use) directly in carrying out exempt purposes:	
(a) Monthly average of investment securities at fair market value	_____
(b) Monthly average of cash balances	_____
(c) Fair market value of all other investment property (attach schedule)	_____
(d) Total (add lines 9(a), (b), and (c))	_____
10 Subtract acquisition indebtedness related to line 9 items (attach schedule)	_____
11 Balance (subtract line 10 from line 9(d))	_____
12 For years beginning on or after January 1, 1976, multiply line 11 by a factor of $3\frac{1}{3}\%$ ($\frac{2}{3}$ of the applicable percentage for the minimum investment return computation under section 4942(e)). Line 2(d) above must equal or exceed the result of this computation	_____
Support Test	
13 Applicant organization's support as defined in section 509(d)	_____
14 Subtract amount of gross investment income as defined in section 509(e)	_____
15 Support for purposes of section 4942(j)(3)(B)(iii) (subtract line 14 from line 13)	_____
16 Support received from the general public, five or more exempt organizations, or a combination of these sources (attach schedule)	_____
17 For persons (other than exempt organizations) contributing more than 1% of line 15, enter the total amounts that are more than 1% of line 15	_____
18 Subtract line 17 from line 16	_____
19 Percentage of total support (divide line 18 by line 15—must be at least 85%)	% _____
20 Does line 16 include support from an exempt organization that is more than 25% of the amount on line 15?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
21 Newly created organizations with less than one year's experience: Attach a statement explaining how the organization is planning to satisfy the requirements of section 4942(j)(3) for the income test and one of the supplemental tests during its first year's operation. Include a description of plans and arrangements, press clippings, public announcements, solicitations for funds, etc.	

SCHEDULE A.—Schools, Colleges, and Universities

1 Is the organization an instrumentality of a State or political subdivision of a State? Yes No
 If "Yes," document this in Part III and do not complete items 2 through 8 of this schedule. (See instructions for Schedule A.)

2 Does or will the organization (or any department or division within it) discriminate in any way on the basis of race with respect to:

(a) Admissions? Yes No
 (b) Use of facilities or exercise of student privileges? Yes No
 (c) Faculty or administrative staff? Yes No
 (d) Scholarship or loan program? Yes No

If "Yes," for any of the above, explain.

3 Does the organization include a statement in its charter, bylaws, or other governing instrument, or in a resolution of its governing body, that it has a racially nondiscriminatory policy as to students? Yes No
 Attach whatever corporate resolutions or other official statements the organization has made on this subject.

4 (a) Has the organization made its racially nondiscriminatory policies known in a manner that brings the policies to the attention of all segments of the general community which it serves? Yes No
 If "Yes," describe how these policies have been publicized and state the frequency with which relevant notices or announcements have been made. If no newspaper or broadcast media notices have been used, explain.

(b) If applicable, attach clippings of any relevant newspaper notices or advertising, or copies of tapes or scripts used for media broadcasts. Also attach copies of brochures and catalogues dealing with student admissions, programs, and scholarships, as well as representative copies of all written advertising used as a means of informing prospective students of your programs.

5 Attach a numerical schedule showing the racial composition, as of the current academic year, and projected as far as may be feasible for the next academic year, of: (a) the student body, (b) the faculty and administrative staff.

6 Attach a list showing the amount of any scholarship and loan funds awarded to students enrolled and the racial composition of the students who have received the awards.

7 (a) Attach a list of the organization's incorporators, founders, board members, and donors of land or buildings, whether individuals or organizations.
 (b) State whether any of the organizations listed in (a) have as an objective the maintenance of segregated public or private school education, and, if so, whether any of the individuals listed in (a) are officers or active members of such organizations.

8 Indicate the public school district and county in which the organization is located.

SCHEDULE B.—Organizations Providing Scholarship Benefits, Student Aid, etc. to Individuals

1 (a) Describe the nature of the scholarship benefit, student aid, etc., including the terms and conditions governing its use, whether a gift or a loan, and the amount. If the organization has established or will establish several categories of scholarship benefits, identify each kind of benefit and explain how the organization determines the recipients for each category. Attach a sample copy of any application the organization requires or will require of individuals to be considered for scholarship grants, loans, or similar benefits. (Private foundations that make grants for travel, study or other similar purposes are required to obtain advance approval of scholarship procedures. See sections 53.4945-4(c) and (d) of the regulations.)

(b) If you want this application considered as a request for approval of grant procedures in the event we determine that you are a private foundation, check here

SCHEDULE B.—Organizations Providing Scholarship Benefits, Student Aid, etc. to Individuals (Continued)

2 What limitations or restrictions are there on the class of individuals who are eligible recipients? Specifically explain whether there are, or will be, any restrictions or limitations in the selection procedures based upon race and whether there are, or will be, restrictions or limitations in selection procedures based on the employment status of the prospective recipient or any relative of the prospective recipient. Also indicate the approximate number of eligible individuals.

3 Indicate the number of grants you anticipate making annually

4 List the names, addresses, duties, and relevant background of the members of your selection committee. If you base your selections in any way on the employment status of the applicant or any relative of the applicant, indicate whether there is or has been any direct or indirect relationship between the members of the selection committee and the employer. Also indicate whether relatives of the members of the selection committee are possible recipients or have been recipients.

5 Describe any procedures you have for supervising grants, such as obtaining reports or transcripts, which you award and any procedures you have for taking action if the terms of the grant are violated.

SCHEDULE C.—Successors to "For Profit" Institutions

1 What was the name of the predecessor organization and the nature of its activities?

2 Who were the owners or principal stockholders of the predecessor organization? (If more space is needed, attach schedule.)

Name and address	Share or interest

3 Describe the business or family relationship between the owners or principal stockholders and principal employees of the predecessor organization and the officers, directors, and principal employees of the applicant organization.

4 (a) Attach a copy of the agreement of sale or other contract that sets forth the terms and conditions of sale of the predecessor organization or of its assets to the applicant organization.
(b) Attach an appraisal by an independent qualified expert showing the fair market value of the facilities or property interest sold at the time of sale.

SCHEDULE C.—Successors to "For Profit" Institutions (Continued)

5 Has any property or equipment formerly used by the predecessor organization been rented to the applicant organization or will any such property be rented? Yes No
If "Yes," explain and attach copies of all leases and contracts.

6 Is the organization leasing or will it lease or otherwise make available any space or equipment to the owners, principal stockholders, or principal employees of the predecessor organization? Yes No
If "Yes," explain and attach a list of these tenants and a copy of the lease for each such tenant.

7 Were any new operating policies initiated as a result of the transfer of assets from a profit-making organization to a nonprofit organization? Yes No
If "Yes," explain.

SCHEDULE D.—Hospitals and Medical Research Organizations

Check here if you are claiming to be a hospital and complete the questions in Part I of this Schedule and write "N/A" in Part II.
 Check here if you are claiming to be a medical research organization operated in conjunction with a hospital and complete the questions in Part II of this Schedule and write "N/A" in Part I.

Part I.—Hospitals

1 (a) How many doctors are on the hospital's courtesy staff?
(b) Do these doctors include all the doctors in the community? Yes No
If "No," give the reasons why and explain how the courtesy staff is selected.

2 Composition of board of directors or trustees. (If more space is needed, attach schedule.)

Name and address	Occupation

3 (a) Does the hospital maintain a full-time emergency room? Yes No
(b) What is the hospital's policy on administering emergency services to persons without apparent means to pay?

(c) Does the hospital have any arrangements with police, fire, and voluntary ambulance services for the delivery or admission of emergency cases? Yes No
Explain.

SCHEDULE D.—Hospitals and Medical Research Organizations (Continued)**Part I.—Hospitals (Continued)**

4 (a) Does or will the hospital require a deposit from persons covered by Medicare or Medicaid in its admission practices? Yes No
If "Yes," explain.

(b) Does the same deposit requirement apply to all other patients? Yes No
If "No," explain.

5 Does or will the hospital provide for a portion of its services and facilities to be used for charity patients? . Yes No
Explain (include data on the hospital's past experience in admitting charity patients and arrangements it may have with municipal or governmental agencies for absorbing the cost of such care).

6 Does or will the hospital carry on a formal program of medical training and research? Yes No
If "Yes," describe.

7 Does the hospital provide office space to physicians carrying on a medical practice? Yes No
If "Yes," attach a list setting forth the name of each physician, the amount of space provided, the annual rent (if any), and the expiration date of the current lease.

Part II.—Medical Research Organizations

1 Name the hospital(s) with which you have a relationship and describe the relationship(s).

2 Describe your present and proposed (indicate which) medical research activities, show the nature of the activities, and the amount of money which has been or will be spent in carrying them out. (Making grants to other organizations is not direct conduct of medical research.)

3 Attach a statement of assets showing the fair market value of your assets and the portion of the assets directly devoted to medical research.

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SCHEDULE E.—Homes for Aged**1** What are the requirements for admission to residency? Explain fully and attach promotional literature and application forms.**2** Does or will the home charge an entrance or founder's fee? Yes No

If "Yes," explain.

3 What periodic fees or maintenance charges are or will be required of its residents?**4 (a)** What established policy does the home have concerning residents who become unable to pay their regular charges?**(b)** What arrangements does the home have or will it make with local and Federal welfare units, sponsoring organizations, or others to absorb all or part of the cost of maintaining those residents?**5** What arrangements does or will the home have to provide for the health needs of its residents?**6** In what way are the home's residential facilities designed to meet some combination of the physical, emotional, recreational, social, religious, and similar needs of the aged?**7** Has the home established or will it establish any reserves for future expenditures? Yes No

If "Yes," state the source of such reserves and explain how they will be used.

8 Attach a sample copy of the contract or agreement the organization makes with or requires of its residents.

SCHEDULE F.—Litigating Organizations (Public Interest Law Firms and Similar Organizations)

1 Will the organization conform to the guidelines for organizations engaged in litigation activities issued by the Internal Revenue Service in Rev. Proc. 71-39, 1971-2 C.B. 575, and Rev. Proc. 75-13, 1975-1 C.B. 662? Yes No
If "No," explain.

2 What is the organization's area of public interest or concern?

3 Is the organization set up primarily to try the case of a particular person or prosecute a particular cause of action? Yes No
If "Yes," explain.

4 What are the organization's criteria for selection of cases?

5 In what cases has the organization started legal proceedings and in what other cases is it preparing to start proceedings? Describe the legal issues involved in each case and explain how they relate to the organization's area of concern.

6 (a) Composition of the organization's board of directors or trustees:

Name and address	Business or Occupation

(b) Will any of the attorneys hired by the organization be a trustee or member of the board of directors of the organization or be associated in the practice of law with any such trustee or member? Yes No
If "Yes," explain.

7 Does or will the organization share office space with a private law firm? Yes No
If "Yes," explain.

8 Does or will the organization receive fees for its professional services? Yes No
If "Yes," explain.

SCHEDULE G.—National or International Amateur Sports Competition

1 Does your organization directly or indirectly provide any facilities or equipment for the use of amateur athletes engaged in national or international sports competition? Yes No
If "Yes," explain.

2 How do you foster national or international sports competition?

3 Do you provide financial assistance to amateur athletes? Yes No

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania



June 23, 1982

To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come: Greeting:

IN RE: "HAVERFORD-BRYN MAWR BROADCASTING, INC."

I, WILLIAM R. DAVIS, Secretary of the Commonwealth of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a
true and correct photocopy of Articles of Incorporation

which appear of record in this Department.



IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set
my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's
Office to be affixed, the day and year above
written.

William R. Davis

Secretary of the Commonwealth

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ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF
HAVERFORD-BRYN MAWR BROADCASTING, INC.

In compliance with the requirements of 15 Pa. S.
§7316 the undersigned, desiring to be incorporated as a
non-profit corporation, hereby certifies that:

FIRST: The name of the Corporation is HAVERFORD-
BRYN MAWR BROADCASTING, INC.

SECOND: The location and post office address of
the initial registered office of the Corporation in this
Commonwealth is Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania
19041.

THIRD: The Corporation is incorporated under the
Non-profit Corporation Law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
for the purpose of conducting exclusively charitable, religious,
scientific, educational and literary activities within the
meaning of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of
1954 (or the corresponding provision of any successor United
States Internal Revenue Law) by:

(a) Organizing and operating a
radio station to serve Haverford
College, Bryn Mawr College and
the surrounding communities with
alternative, local interest and
educational programming; and

(b) Providing the students of Bryn
Mawr College and Haverford College

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with the opportunity to learn about and participate in all phases of radio broadcasting.

The Corporation shall engage in all activities properly related to the foregoing, including the raising of funds from individuals, corporations and other organizations for financing the services to be provided.

FOURTH: All activities of the Corporation shall be subject to the following restrictions:

(a) No part of the activities of the Corporation shall be the carrying on of propaganda or attempting to influence legislation.

(b) The Corporation shall not participate in or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements) any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

(c) The Corporation shall neither have nor exercise any power, nor shall it engage directly or indirectly in any activity that would invalidate its status (1) as a corporation which is exempt from federal income taxation as an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 or (2) as a corporation, contributions to which are deductible under Sections 170, 2055(a)(2), 2106(a)(2) and 2522(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

(d) The Corporation does not contemplate pecuniary gain or

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profit, incidental or otherwise to its members or to any persons who are, from time to time, exercising the rights and powers of persons, and no part of the net income of the Corporation shall inure to the benefit of any such person, provided that the Corporation may pay reasonable compensation and may make other reasonable disbursements and distributions in the performance of its proper purposes.

FIFTH: The term for which the Corporation is to exist is perpetual.

SIXTH: The Corporation is organized upon a non-stock basis.

SEVENTH: The Corporation shall have no members.

EIGHTH: In the event of dissolution of the Corporation, all of its assets and property of every nature and description whatsoever remaining after payment of liabilities and obligations of the Corporation shall be paid over and transferred to a corporation or other entity exempt from tax as an exclusively charitable, educational, literary or scientific organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (or the corresponding provision of any successor United States Internal Revenue Law) having substantially similar purposes and no portion of said assets and property shall inure to the benefit of any officer or

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director of the Corporation or any enterprise organized for profit.

NINTH: The name and post office address of the incorporator is:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
Lawrence W. D. Taylor	Haverford College Haverford, PA 19041

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the incorporator has signed and sealed these Articles of Incorporation this first day of June, 1982.

Lawrence W.D. Taylor (SEAL)
Lawrence W. D. Taylor

Approved and filed in the Department of State on
the 4th day of June , 1982.

Gillian C. Davis
Secretary of the Commonwealth

bm

WHRC

HAVERFORD-BRYN MAWR BROADCASTING INC.

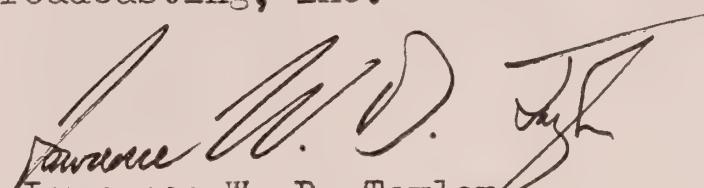
HAVERFORD-BRYN MAWR COLLEGES

HAVERFORD, PA, 19041

(215) 649-1200

9/7/83

This is to certify that the
attached By-Laws are true and exact
copies of those adopted by the Incorporator
and the Board of Directors of Haverford-
Bryn Mawr Broadcasting, Inc.



Lawrence W. D. Taylor
President
Haverford-Bryn Mawr Broadcasting, Inc.

BY-LAWS
OF
HAVERFORD-BRYN MAWR BROADCASTING, INC.

Article I

Board of Directors

Section 1. Number. The Board of Directors shall consist of eight persons.

Section 2. Term and Election. Each director shall serve for a term of one year and thereafter until a successor is appointed. Three directors shall be appointed by Haverford College. Three directors shall be appointed by Bryn Mawr College. At the annual meeting the six directors thus appointed shall elect two additional directors who shall be persons unaffiliated with either college who are residents of the communities surrounding the colleges. Vacancies in the board of directors shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner.

Section 3. Meetings. The board of directors shall meet at least twice each year. The annual meeting of the board of directors for the election of directors shall be held during the month of September or at such other time and at such place as the board may from time to time determine. Regular meetings of the board of directors shall be held at such time and place as the board may from time to time determine. Special meetings of the board may be called at any time by the chairman or not less than two directors. All meetings of the board of directors may be held within or without the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Section 4. Notice. Written notice of the time and place of all meetings of the board shall be mailed or delivered at least five days in advance of the meeting.

Section 5. Quorum. One more than one-half of the board then in office shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the board.

Article II

Officers

Section 1. Officers Generally; Election. The officers of the corporation shall be a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and such other officers as the board deems desirable, none of whom need be a member of the board of directors. The same person may hold any two or more offices. In addition to the powers and duties set forth in these By-Laws, each officer shall have such powers and duties as are usually related to their offices and as the board may determine by resolution. All officers shall be elected at the annual meeting by the newly constituted board and shall serve until a successor is elected.

Section 2. President. The president shall control and manage the property, business and affairs of the corporation subject to the policies and directions of the board.

Section 3. Vice President. The vice president shall assist the president in the performance of his duties and shall perform the duties of the president in the event of his absence, incapacity or death, subject to the policies and directions of the board.

Section 4. Secretary. The secretary shall keep the minutes of all meetings of the board and shall have charge and custody of the records of the board and the corporation.

Section 5. Treasurer. The treasurer shall have charge and custody of all funds of the corporation, shall maintain an accurate accounting system and shall present financial reports to the board in such manner as the board may from time to time determine.

Article III

Indemnification

Section 1. Right to Indemnification. The corporation shall indemnify any person who was or is a party or

threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding either civil, criminal, administrative or investigative by reason of the fact that he is or was a director, officer or employee of the Company or is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer or employee of another organization against expenses (including attorneys' fees), judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by him in connection with such action, suit or proceeding to the extent that such person is not otherwise indemnified and the power to do so has been or may be granted by statute. For this purpose the board of directors may, and on request of any such person shall be required to, determine in each case whether or not the applicable standards in any such statute have been met, or such determination shall be made by independent legal counsel if the board so directs or if the board is not empowered by statute to make such determination. No indemnification shall apply to acts of gross negligence or willful misconduct.

Section 2. Indemnification Not Exclusive. The foregoing indemnification shall not be deemed exclusive of any other right to which one indemnified may be entitled, both as to action in his official capacity and as to action in another capacity while holding such office, and shall inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors and administrators of any such person.

Section 3. Insurance and Other Indemnification. The board of directors shall have the power to (i) purchase and maintain, at the corporation's expense, insurance on behalf of the corporation and on behalf of others to the extent that power to do so has been or may be granted by statute, and (ii) give other indemnification to the extent permitted by law.

Article IV

Amendment of By-Laws

These By-Laws may be altered, amended or repealed by the directors at any meeting of the board.

Adopted:

June 7th, 1982.

**Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service**

Instructions for Form 1023

(Revised July 1981)

Application for Recognition of Exemption

Under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code

(Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code, unless otherwise specified.)

Retain a copy of the completed application form in the organization's permanent records.

General Instructions

For additional information see Publication 557, Tax Exempt Status for Your Organization, and Publication 578, Tax Information for Private Foundations and Foundation Managers.

Purpose.—Form 1023 is used:

- To apply for a ruling or determination letter on an organization's exempt status under section 501(c)(3). (If you are applying for a ruling or determination under any other provision of section 501(c), see Publication 557 for the appropriate application form.)
- To apply for a ruling or determination under section 501 (e) for organizations that claim to be cooperative hospital service organizations.
- To apply for a ruling or determination under section 501 (f) for cooperative service organizations of operating educational organizations.
- To notify the Internal Revenue Service as required by section 508(a) that the organization is applying for recognition of exempt status under section 501(c)(3).
- To notify the Internal Revenue Service, as required by section 508(b) that the organization is claiming not to be a private foundation.

Note: Generally, Form 1023 is NOT used to apply for a group exemption letter. For information on how to apply for a group exemption letter, see Rev. Proc. 80-27, 1980-1 C.B. 677, or later revisions.

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice.—The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 says we must tell you why we are collecting this information, how we will use it, and whether you have to give it to us. We ask for the information to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. We need it to determine whether you meet the legal requirements for tax exempt status. If you want to be recognized as tax exempt by IRS you are required to give us this information.

Requirement of Notice Under Section 508.—Section 508(a) provides that an organization organized after October 9, 1969, will not be treated as an organization described in section 501 (c)(3) unless it has given notice to the Secretary that it is applying for recognition of such status. Section 508(b) provides that any organization described in section 501(c)(3) will be presumed to be a private foundation if it has failed to notify the Secretary that it is not a private foundation.

Properly completed, this application constitutes the required notice under section 508(a) and also constitutes the notice under section 508(b). If the organization does not file the notice under section 508(a) within 15 months after the end of the month in which it was created, it will not qualify for exempt status during the period before the date of actual notice. However, in certain circumstances an organization may be eligible for relief from the 15 month deadline provided in section 508 (a). The Commissioner has the authority under section 1.9100 of the Income Tax Regulations to extend the time for filing applications for tax relief provided under other sections of the regulations. Rev. Proc. 79-63, 1979-2 C.B. 578, provides organizations detailed instructions for preparing requests for such relief, and describes factors taken into consideration by the Service to determine whether to grant relief. If a late filer qualifies for exempt status under section 501(c)(3), and is granted relief under regulations section 1.9100 according to the procedures described in Rev. Proc. 79-63, the organization's exempt status will be recognized before the date of its application.

Exceptions.—You are not required to give notice to the Secretary within 15 months if the organization:

- (a) Is a church, interchurch organization, local unit of a

church, a convention or association of churches, or an integrated auxiliary of a church;

(b) Is not a private foundation (as defined in section 509(a)) and normally has gross receipts of not more than \$5,000 in each tax year; or

(c) Is a subordinate organization covered by a group exemption letter, but only if the parent or supervisory organization timely submits a notice covering the subordinates.

Governing Instrument Requirements for Private Foundations Under Section 508(e).—In order for a private foundation to be exempt from income tax, its governing instrument must include provisions that require it to act or refrain from acting so as not to engage in an act of self-dealing (section 4941) or subject the foundation to the taxes imposed by sections 4942 (failure to distribute income), 4943 (excess business holdings), 4944 (investments which jeopardize charitable purpose), and 4945 (taxable expenditures). A private foundation may satisfy the requirements either by express language in its governing instrument or by application of State law which effectively imposes the above requirements upon the foundation or treats the requirements as being contained in the governing instrument.

See Rev. Rul. 75-38, 1975-1 C.B. 161, for a list of States with legislation that satisfies the requirement of section 508(e) relating to governing instruments.

If, however, the State statute by its terms does not apply to a governing instrument which contains a mandatory direction conflicting with any of the statute's requirements, and, if for tax years beginning after March 22, 1973, the organization has such mandatory directions in its governing instrument, then the organization has not satisfied the requirements of section 508(e) by virtue of the passage of such legislation.

Attachments.—On each attachment write the name and address of the organization, the date, an identifiable heading, and indicate that it is an attachment to Form 1023.

In addition to the required documents and statements, you should file any additional information citing court decisions, rulings, opinions, etc., that will expedite processing of the application. Generally, attachments in the form of tape recordings are not acceptable unless accompanied by a transcript.

Signature Requirements.—The application should be signed by a principal officer or trustee of the organization. If the application is signed by an employee specifically authorized to do so by the organization's governing instrument or by a valid board resolution, it will be regarded as signed by a principal officer or trustee. If authority to sign is based upon a board resolution, a conformed copy of the resolution must accompany the application. The application may also be signed by an attorney or agent specifically appointed to do so in a valid power of attorney. If the authority to sign is based upon a power of attorney, the original power of attorney must accompany the application. Any power of attorney must be signed by the person or persons having authority to sign the application.

Where to File.—File the completed application, and all information required, with the key district office for your principal place of business or office as listed below. As soon as possible after the complete application is received, you will be advised of the Commissioner's determination and of the annual returns which the organization will be required to file.

When the principal place of business or office of the organization is in one of the districts or locations shown Send your application to the key district listed below

Atlanta, Birmingham, Columbia,
Greensboro, Jackson,
Jacksonville, Nashville

Internal Revenue Service
Centralized Service Branch,
275 Peachtree St., NE,
Atlanta, GA 30043

Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Richmond,
any U.S. possession, or a
foreign country

Internal Revenue Service
EP/EO Division, P.O. Box 538
Baltimore, Maryland 21203

Boston, Augusta, Burlington, Hartford, Portsmouth, Providence	Internal Revenue Service EP/EO Division, P.O. Box 9107 J.F.K. Post Office Boston, Massachusetts 02203
Brooklyn, Albany, Buffalo	Internal Revenue Service EP/EO Division, P.O. Box 1680 General Post Office Brooklyn, New York 11202
Chicago	Internal Revenue Service EP/EO Division, P.O. Box A-3617 Chicago, Illinois 60690
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville	EP/EO Division, P.O. Box 3159 Cincinnati, Ohio 45201
Cleveland, Parkersburg	Internal Revenue Service EP/EO Division, P.O. Box 99188 Cleveland, Ohio 44199
Dallas, Albuquerque, Austin, Cheyenne, Denver, Little Rock, New Orleans, Oklahoma City, Wichita	Internal Revenue Service Code 306, 1100 Commerce St. Dallas, Texas 75242
Detroit	Internal Revenue Service EP/EO Division, P.O. Box 32503 Detroit, Michigan 48232
Los Angeles, Honolulu, Phoenix	Internal Revenue Service EP/EO Division, P.O. Box 356 Los Angeles, California 90053
Manhattan	Internal Revenue Service EP/EO Division, P.O. Box 3389 Church Street Station New York, New York 10277
Newark	Internal Revenue Service EP/EO Division, P.O. Box 1680 Newark, New Jersey 07101
Philadelphia, Wilmington	Internal Revenue Service EP/EO Division, P.O. Box 12030 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106
San Francisco, Reno, Salt Lake City	Internal Revenue Service EP/EO Division, Box 36040 450 Golden Gate Ave. San Francisco, Calif. 94102
Seattle, Anchorage, Boise, Helena, Portland	Internal Revenue Service EP/EO Division, P.O. Box 21224 Seattle, Washington 98111
St. Louis, Des Moines, Omaha, Springfield	Internal Revenue Service EP/EO Division P.O. Box 1548, Central Station St. Louis, Missouri 63188
St. Paul, Aberdeen, Fargo, Milwaukee	Internal Revenue Service P.O. Box 43556 St. Paul, Minnesota 55164

Public Inspection of Form 1023.—The application, if approved, and any supporting papers will be open to public inspection as required by section 6104. In addition, any letter or other document issued by the IRS with regard to the application will be open to public inspection at the time and in the manner the Secretary prescribes by regulations. However, information relating to a trade secret, patent, style of work, or apparatus, which if released would adversely affect the organization, or any other information which if released would adversely affect the national defense, will not be made available for public inspection. You must identify this information, by clearly marking it "NOT SUBJECT TO PUBLIC INSPECTION" and attach a statement explaining why the organization asks that the information should be withheld.

Appeal Procedures.—Your application will be considered by the key district office which will either refer the case to the National Office, issue a favorable determination letter, or issue a proposed adverse determination letter denying the exempt status you requested. Within 30 days from the date of a proposed adverse determination, you may appeal through the key district office to the Regional Director of Appeals. In the case of a National Office adverse ruling, you may appeal directly to the Conference and Review Staff of the Exempt Organizations Technical Branch.

If you decide to appeal a proposed adverse determination, or ruling be sure the appeal contains all the information listed in **Publication 892**, Exempt Organizations Appeal Procedures for Unagreed Issues, since incomplete appeals will be returned for completion. **Publication 892** will be mailed with any proposed adverse determination or ruling.

If a conference is requested in a key district determination case, it will be held at an office of the Regional Director of Appeals, unless the applicant requests that the meeting be held at a district office convenient to both parties.

If no appeal is filed within the 30-day period, the proposed adverse determination or ruling letter will become final.

For additional details on appeals also see **Publication 557**.

If there is a controversy involving an IRS determination (or failure to make a determination) concerning the organization's qualification for exemption under section 501(c)(3), after the

organization files an appropriate suit, the U.S. Tax Court, or the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia may make a declaration regarding the organization's qualification for exemption. The court may not grant jurisdiction unless the organization has exhausted its administrative remedies. Failure to apply for relief under section 1.9100 of the regulations (see General Instructions) may be regarded by the court as failure to exhaust administrative remedies available within the Service for an organization that has been recognized as exempt on a prospective basis due to the provisions of section 508(a). The Court's judgment regarding the organization's qualifications for exemption will have the force and effect of a decision of the Tax Court or a final judgment or decree of the Court of Claims or the District Court, as the case may be, and will be reviewable as such. The declaratory judgment remedy is also available with regard to the Service's initial or continuing classification of the organization as a private foundation or as a private operating foundation.

Annual Information Return.—If the annual information return for tax exempt organizations becomes due while your application for recognition of exempt status is pending (including any appeal of a proposed adverse determination) with IRS, you should file a Form 990, Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax and Schedule A (Form 990) or Form 990-PF, Return of Private Foundation or Section 4947(a)(1) Trust Treated as a Private Foundation, if a private foundation, and indicate that an application is pending.

Specific Instructions

All applicants must complete Parts I through VI of the application.

Part I.—Identification

Line 1. Full name of organization.—Enter the organization's name as it appears in its creating documents, including amendments. If the organization will be operated under another name, show the other name in parentheses.

Line 2. Employer identification number.—If the organization does not have an employer identification number, enter "none" and attach a completed Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number, to the application. If the organization has previously applied for a number, attach a statement giving the date of the application and the office where it was filed.

Line 5. Month the annual accounting period ends.—Enter the month the organization's annual accounting period ends (see regulations section 1.441-1(b)(3)).

Line 7. Activity codes.—Select up to three of the code numbers listed on page 8 of the instructions which best describe or most accurately identify the organization's purposes, activities, or type of organization.

Part II.—Type of Entity and Organizational Documents

One of the basic requirements for exemption is that the organization be "organized" for one or more exempt purposes. If the organization does not have an organizing instrument, it will not qualify for exempt status. The organizing instrument must contain a proper dissolution clause. Section 1.501(c)(3)-1(b)(4) of the Income Tax Regulations requires the dedication of assets to one or more exempt purposes on dissolution. If your organizing instrument does not contain a proper dissolution clause and if State law does not provide for distribution of assets for one or more exempt purposes on dissolution the organization will not qualify for exempt status. If you rely on State law, please cite the law and briefly state its provisions on an attachment. An organizing instrument is any of the following: Articles of Incorporation, Constitution, Articles of Association, Trust Indenture. The bylaws of an organization alone are not an organizing instrument. See Publication 557 for more detailed instructions and for sample organizing instruments that satisfy the requirements of section 501(c)(3) and the related regulations.

For those States that do not require the approval of the Secretary of State on articles of incorporation, the articles must be signed by the appropriate State official.

We will not return any of the documents submitted in support of this application, including organizational documents. Therefore, instead of the originals, submit "conformed" copies of these documents. A "conformed" copy is one that agrees with the original document, and all amendments to it. Unsigned copies must be accompanied by a written declaration signed by an officer authorized to sign for the organization, certifying that they are complete and accurate copies of the original documents.

Chemically or photographically copied articles of incorporation that show the certification of an appropriate State official need not be accompanied by such a declaration. See Rev. Proc. 68-14, 1968-1 C.B. 768, for additional information.

Part III.—Activities and Operational Information

Line 1.—If it is anticipated that the organization's source of support will increase or decrease substantially in relation to the organization's total support, attach a statement describing anticipated changes and explaining the basis for the expectation.

Line 2.—For purposes of this question, "fund-raising activity" includes the solicitation of contributions and both functionally related activities and unrelated business activities. Include a description of the nature and magnitude of the activities.

Line 4(d).—For purposes of this application, a "disqualified person" is any person who, if the applicant organization were a private foundation, would be a disqualified person with respect to the organization within the meaning of section 4946 (a). Thus, if a person's relationship to the applicant organization corresponds to one of the relationships described in section 4946(a), such person should be considered to be a disqualified person even though the applicant organization may not, in fact, be a private foundation.

Under section 4946(a), a disqualified person with respect to a private foundation is:

- (1) a "substantial contributor" to the foundation (a "substantial contributor" is any person (including a corporation, trust, etc.) who contributed or bequeathed a total amount of more than \$5,000, if such amount is more than 2% of the total contributions and bequests received by the foundation from its creation through the end of the tax year of the foundation in which the contribution or bequest is received by the foundation. The creator of a trust is a substantial contributor regardless of the size of the creator's contribution or bequest);
- (2) a foundation manager;
- (3) an owner of more than 20% of the total combined voting power of a corporation, the profits interest of a partnership, or the beneficial interest of a trust or unincorporated enterprise which is a substantial contributor to the foundation;
- (4) a "member of the family" (as defined below) of any person described in (1), (2), or (3), above;
- (5) a corporation in which persons described in (1), (2), (3), and (4), above, own more than 35% of the total combined voting power;
- (6) a partnership in which persons described in (1), (2), (3), and (4), above, hold more than 35% of the profits interest;
- (7) a trust or estate in which persons described in (1), (2), (3), and (4), above, hold more than 35% of the beneficial interest; and
- (8) for purposes of section 4943 only, any other private foundation which is effectively controlled by the same persons who control the first mentioned private foundation or any other private foundation whose contributions were made by the same contributors.

A "member of the family" with respect to any above described individuals means his or her spouse, ancestors, lineal descendants, and spouses of lineal descendants.

Section 501(e) and (f) Organizations.—If you are applying under section 501(e) or 501(f), complete questions 5, 6, 8, and 10 to show the relationship between your organization and the organizations you serve, as well as the services you provide for them. In completing question 5, attach a schedule listing each organization served, its address, and exempt status.

Part IV.—Statement as to Private Foundation Status

Line 1.—Unless an organization meets one of the exceptions provided for in section 509, it is a private foundation. In general, an organization is not a private foundation if it is:

- (a) a church, school, hospital, or governmental unit,
- (b) a medical research organization operated in conjunction with a hospital,
- (c) an organization operated for the benefit of a college or university (which is owned or operated by a governmental unit),
- (d) an organization that normally receives a substantial part of its support from a governmental unit or from the general public as provided in section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi),

- (e) an organization that normally receives not more than one-third of its support from gross investment income and more than one-third of its support from contributions, membership fees, and gross receipts related to its exempt functions (subject to certain exceptions) as provided in section 509(a)(2),
- (f) an organization operated solely for the benefit of, and in connection with, one or more organizations described above (or for the benefit of one or more of the organizations described in sections 501(c)(4), (5), or (6) of the Code and also described in (e) above), but not controlled by disqualified persons other than foundation managers, as provided in section 509(a)(3), or
- (g) an organization organized and operated to test for public safety as provided in section 509(a)(4).

Line 2.—The IRS will issue a definitive or advance ruling on foundation status to an organization that makes proper application for recognition of its exempt status under section 501(c)(3).

Definitive ruling.—If you request a "definitive ruling," the letter will also constitute a ruling or determination on whether the organization is a private foundation. A newly created organization basing its claim to non-private foundation status on either section 509(a)(1) (by reason of section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi)) or section 509(a)(2), cannot get a definitive ruling before the close of its first tax year consisting of at least 8 months. Until this condition is met, an organization must apply for an advance ruling or extended advance ruling.

Advance ruling.—If a newly created organization can reasonably be expected to meet the requirements of section 509(a)(1) (by reason of section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi)) or 509(a)(2), it may request non-private foundation treatment for an advance ruling period of two tax years (three, if the first tax year is less than 8 months). During that period the organization will be treated as a publicly supported organization; however, at the end of that period the IRS will determine if the organization has met the statutory tests for publicly supported organizations from its history of operations during the advance ruling period. If the organization does not meet the public support tests, it will be liable for the excise tax on investment income under section 4940 for the period covered by its advance ruling or determination. If an advance ruling is requested at the time this application is filed, the organization may not at a later date ask for an extended advance ruling. An extended advance ruling will be made only if requested at the time this application is filed. See Rev. Rul. 77-115, 1977-1 C.B. 154.

Extended advance ruling.—The organization may also elect non-private foundation treatment for an extended advance ruling period consisting of its first 5 tax years (6, if the first tax year is less than 8 months). If the organization elects an extended advance ruling or determination, it must file Form 872-C, Consent Fixing Period of Limitation Upon Assessment of Tax Under Section 4940 of the Internal Revenue Code, in duplicate. (Forms are included in this package.) The consent extends the period of limitations for assessment of section 4940 tax of all tax years until one year beyond the normal expiration date of the last tax year within the extended advance ruling period. If the election is made, all tax years within the extended advance ruling period must be taken into account to determine the organization's public support. Therefore, if an organization makes the election, it may not thereafter obtain a definitive ruling prior to expiration of the full term of the extended advance ruling period.

If you are requesting a definitive ruling based on section 170(b)(1)(A)(iv) or (vi), or an advance ruling, your answers to questions 1 through 11 of Part III will determine both the organization's claim of exemption and its non-private foundation status. Therefore, be sure to answer those questions completely.

See Rev. Proc. 79-8, 1979-1 C.B. 487, for rules relating to the temporary relief from sections 6651 and 6652 penalties granted to applicants for public charity status under sections 509(a) and 170(b)(1)(A).

Line 3.—Private operating foundations should see instructions for Part VIII.

Part V.—Financial Data

Please provide the financial data in enough detail to show how your organization's activities are financed.

Churches, their integrated auxiliaries, and conventions or associations of churches should complete a Statement of Support, Revenue, and Expenses and Balance Sheets for the current year and each of the 3 years before it that they have been in existence.

1023 18

John Murray Boston

Financial Stmt for Fall Period.

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Any organization that does not submit its application on time according to section 508(a) (see the General Instructions for more information) and does not request relief under section 1.9100 of the Regulations must give financial statements for the same periods mentioned in the preceding paragraph. If any applicant has existed for less than 1 year, it should give financial data for the current year and proposed budgets for the following 2 years. All other organizations should complete a Statement of Support, Revenue, and Expenses for the current year and each of its previous years of existence and Balance Sheets for the current year and each of the three previous years of existence. All financial information for the current year should cover the period ending within 60 days of the date of application.

Prepare the statements using the method of accounting the organization uses in keeping its books and records. If the organization uses a method other than the cash receipts and disbursements method, attach a statement explaining the method used.

Line 3. Gross amounts derived from activities related to organization's exempt purpose.—An example of such income would be the income derived by a symphony orchestra from the sale of tickets to its performances.

Line 5. Gross amount received from sale of assets, excluding inventory items.—Attach a schedule that shows a description of each asset, the name of the person to whom sold, and the amount received. In the case of publicly traded securities sold through a broker, the name of the purchaser is not required.

Line 6. Investment income.—Include on this line the income received from dividends, interest, payments received on securities loans (as defined in section 512(a)(5)), rents, and royalties.

Line 9. Contributions, gifts, grants, and similar amounts paid.—Attach a schedule showing the name of the recipient, a brief description of the purposes or conditions of payment, date of payment, and the amount paid. The following example shows the format and amount of detail required for this schedule:

Recipient	Purposes	Date paid	Amount
Museum of Natural History	General operating budget	1-8-80	\$5,000
State University	Books for needy students	1-21-80	2,500
Richard Roe	Educational scholarship	9-5-80	1,200

X Line 10. Disbursements to or for benefit of members.—Attach a schedule showing the name of each recipient, a brief description of the purposes or condition of payment, date of payment, and amount paid. Amounts entered on this line should not be included on line 9. The following example shows the format and amount of detail required for the schedule:

Recipient	Purposes	Date paid	Amount
Herman Hoe	Health insurance premium	6-14-80	\$500

Line 11. Compensation of officers, directors, and trustees.—Attach a schedule that shows the name of the person compensated; the office or position; the average amount of time devoted to business per week, month, etc.; and amount of annual compensation. The following example shows the format and amount of detail required for this schedule:

Name	Position	Time devoted	Amount
Philip Poe	President and general manager	16 hrs/wk	\$5,500

X Line 22. Bonds and notes.—Attach a schedule that shows the name of the obligor, a brief description of the obligation, the rate of return on the principal indebtedness, the due date, and the amount due. The following example shows the format and amount of detail required for this schedule:

Name of obligor	Description of obligation	Rate of return	Due date	Amount
Hope Soap Corporation	Debenture bond (no senior issue outstanding)	10%	Jan. 1987	\$5,000
Big Spool Company	Collateral note secured by company's fleet of 20 delivery trucks	12%	Jan. 1985	12,000

Line 23. Corporate stocks.—Attach a schedule listing the organization's corporate stocks. For stock of closely held corporations, the statement should show the name of the corporation, a brief summary of the corporation's capital structure, the number of shares held and their value as carried on the organization's books (if such valuation does not reflect current fair market value, also include fair market value). For stock traded on an organized exchange or in substantial quantities over the counter, the statement should show the name of the corporation, a description of the stock and the principal exchange on which it is traded, the number of shares held, and their value as carried on the organization's books. The following example shows the format and the amount of detail required for this schedule:

Name of corporation	Capital structure (or exchange on which traded)	Shares	Book amount	Fair market value
Little Spool Corporation	100 shares nonvoting preferred issued and outstanding, no par value; 50 shares common issued and outstanding, no par value.			
	Preferred shares:	50	\$20,000	\$24,000
	Common shares:	10	25,000	30,000
Flintlock Corporation	Class A common N.Y.S.E.	20	2,000	2,500

Part VI.—Required Schedules for Special Activities

Line 1.—A "school" is an organization that has the primary function of presenting formal instruction, normally maintains a regular faculty and curriculum, normally has a regularly enrolled body of students, and has a place where its educational activities are carried on. The term generally corresponds to the definition of an "educational organization" in section 170(b)(1)(A)(ii). Thus, the term includes primary, secondary, preparatory and high schools, and colleges and universities. The term does not include organizations engaged in both educational and non-educational activities unless the latter are merely incidental to the educational activities. A school for handicapped children would be included within the term, but an organization merely providing handicapped children with custodial care would not.

For purposes of this question, "Sunday schools" that are conducted by a church would not be included in the term "schools," but separately organized schools (such as parochial schools), universities, and similar institutions would be included in the term.

Line 3.—A "for profit" institution includes any organization in which a person may have a proprietary or partnership interest, hold corporate stock, or otherwise exercise an ownership interest. The institution need not have been operated for the purpose of making a profit.

Part VII.—A.—Basis for Non-Private Foundation Status

(Check the line that shows why you are not a private foundation)

Line 1. A church or a convention or association of churches.

Line 2. A school.—See definition in Part VI, line 1 above.

Line 3. Hospitals.—See instructions for Schedule D.

Line 4. Medical Research Organization.—The principal function of the organization must be direct continuous active medical research in conjunction with a hospital which is described in section 501(c)(3), a federal hospital, or an instrumentality of a governmental unit referred to in section 170(c)(1). For the purpose of section 170(b)(1)(A)(iii) only, the organization must be set up to use the funds it receives in the active conduct of medical research by January 1 of the fifth calendar year after receipt. The arrangement it has with donors to assure use of the funds within the five-year period must be legally enforceable. As used here, "medical research" means investigations, experiments and studies to discover, develop, or verify knowledge relating to the causes, diagnosis, treatment, prevention, or control of the physical or mental diseases and impairments of man. For further information, see section 1.170A-9(c)(2) of the Income Tax Regulations.

Line 5. An organization testing for public safety.—An organization in this category is one that tests products to determine their acceptability for use by the general public. It does not include any organization testing for the benefit of a manufacturer as an operation or control in the manufacture of its product. See Revenue Ruling 65-61, 1965-1 C.B. 234.

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Line 6. Organization for the benefit of a college or university owned and operated by a governmental unit.—The organization must be organized and operated exclusively for the benefit of a college or university which is an educational organization within the meaning of section 170(b)(1)(A)(ii) and is an agency or instrumentality of a State or political subdivision of a State, is owned or operated by a State or political subdivision of a State, or is owned or operated by an agency or instrumentality of one or more States or political subdivisions. The organization must also normally receive a substantial part of its support from the United States or any State or political subdivision of a State, or from direct or indirect contributions from the general public or from a combination of two or more of such sources. An organization described in section 170(b)(1)(A)(iv) will be subject to the same publicly supported rules that are applicable to 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) organizations that are described in 7 below. Please complete Part VII-B, Analysis of Financial Support, to establish that the organization has the necessary support from required sources.

Line 7. Organization receiving support from a governmental unit or from the general public.—The organization must receive a substantial part of its support from the United States or any State or political subdivision thereof, or from direct or indirect contributions from the general public or from a combination of these sources. The organization may satisfy the support requirement in either of two ways. It will be treated as publicly supported if the support it normally receives from above described governmental units and the general public equals at least one-third of its total support. It will also be treated as publicly supported if the support it normally receives from governmental or public sources equals at least 10% of total support and under the facts and circumstances the organization is set up to attract new and additional public or governmental support on a continuous basis. Please complete Part VII-B, Analysis of Financial Support, to establish that the organization has the necessary support from required sources. If the organization's governmental and public support is at least 10% but not over one-third of its total support, questions 1 through 11 of Part III will apply to determine both the organization's claim of exemption and whether under the particular facts and circumstances it is publicly supported. Preparers should exercise care to assure that those questions are answered in detail.

Line 8. Organization described in section 509(a)(2).—The organization must satisfy the support test under section 509(a)(2)(A) and the gross investment income test under section 509(a)(2)(B). In order to satisfy the support test, the organization must normally receive more than one-third of its support from (a) gifts, grants, contributions, or membership fees and (b) gross receipts from admissions, sales of merchandise, performance of services, or furnishing of facilities, in an activity which is not an unrelated trade or business (subject to certain limitations provided herein); from organizations described in section 509(a)(1), governmental sources, and persons other than disqualified persons. In computing gross receipts from admissions, sales of merchandise, performance of services, or furnishing of facilities in an activity which is not an unrelated trade or business, the gross receipts are includable only to the extent they do not exceed the greater of \$5,000 or one percent of the organization's total support. In order to satisfy the gross investment income test, the organization must not receive more than one-third of its support from gross investment income. Please complete Part VII-B, Analysis of Financial Support, to establish that the organization has the necessary support from the required sources.

Line 9. Organizations operated in connection with or solely for organizations described in 1 through 4, or 6, 7 and 8 above.—The organization must be organized and operated for the benefit of, to perform the functions of, or to carry out the purposes of one or more specified organizations described in section 509(a)(1) or (2). It must be operated, supervised, or controlled by or in connection with one or more of the organizations described in the instructions for lines 1 through 4, or 6, 7, and 8 above. It must not be controlled directly or indirectly by disqualified persons (other than foundation managers or organizations described in section 509(a)(1) or (2)). In order to establish that the organization satisfies these tests, please complete Part VII-C, Supplemental Information Concerning Organizations Claiming Non-Private Foundation Status under section 509(a)(3).

Part VII.—B.—Analysis of Financial Support

Line 4.—"Investment income" means: interest, dividends, rents, amounts received after December 31, 1976, with respect to securities loans (as defined in section 512(a)(5)),

royalties, and unrelated business taxable income (less section 511 tax) from businesses acquired or begun by the organization after June 30, 1975.

Line 12.—Unusual grants generally consist of substantial contributions and bequests from disinterested persons, which contributions and bequests:

- (1) are attracted by reason of the publicly supported nature of the organization;
- (2) are unusual and unexpected as to amount, and
- (3) would, by reason of their size, adversely affect the status of the organization as normally meeting the support test of section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) or section 509(a)(2), as the case may be.

Subject to the above conditions, if the organization is awarded a grant and the terms of the granting instrument provide that the organization will receive the funds over a period of years, the amount received by the organization each year under the grant may be excluded. See the regulations under sections 170 and 509.

Part VIII.—Basis for Status as a Private Operating Foundation

A "private operating foundation" described in section 4942(j)(3) is a private foundation that spends substantially all of its adjusted net income (as defined below) directly for the active conduct of the activities constituting the purpose or function for which it is organized and operated. The foundation must satisfy the income test under section 4942(j)(3)(A) and one of the three supplemental tests: (a) the assets test under section 4942(j)(3)(B)(i); (b) the endowment test under section 4942(j)(3)(B)(ii); or (c) the support test under section 4942(j)(3)(B)(iii).

Certain elderly care facilities described in section 4942(j)(5) are treated as private operating foundations for the purposes of section 4942 only. See instructions for Schedule E.

"Adjusted net income" is the excess of gross income for the tax year over the sum of deductions determined with the modifications described below. Items of gross income from any unrelated trade or business and the deductions directly connected with the unrelated trade or business will be taken into account in computing the organization's adjusted net income:

Income modifications (adjustments to gross income).

- (1) Section 103 (relating to interest on certain governmental obligations) does not apply. Thus, interest that otherwise would have been excluded should be included in gross income.
- (2) Except as provided in (3) below, capital gains and losses are taken into account only to the extent of the net short-term gain. Long-term gains and losses will be disregarded.
- (3) Gross amount received from the sale or disposition of certain property should be taken into account to the extent that the acquisition of the property constituted a qualifying distribution under section 4942(g)(1)(B).
- (4) Repayments of prior qualifying distributions (as defined in section 4942(g)(1)(A)) will constitute items of gross income.
- (5) Any amount set aside under section 4942(g)(2) that has been determined to be "not necessary for the purposes for which it was set aside" will constitute an item of gross income.

Deduction modifications (adjustments to deductions).

- (1) Expenses for the general operation of the organization according to its charitable purposes (as contrasted with expenses for the production or collection of income and management, conservation, or maintenance of income producing property) should not be taken as deductions. If only a portion of the property is used for production of income subject to section 4942 and the remainder is used for the general charitable purposes, the expenses connected with that property should be divided according to those purposes and only expenses related to the income producing portion will be allowed as a deduction.
- (2) Charitable contributions, deductible under section 170 or 642(c), should not be taken into account as deductions for adjusted net income.
- (3) The net operating loss deduction prescribed under section 172 should not be taken into account as a deduction for adjusted net income.

- (4) The special deductions for corporations (such as the dividends-received deduction) allowed under Part VIII, Subchapter B, Chapter 1, should not be taken into account as deductions for adjusted net income.
- (5) Depreciation and depletion should be determined in the same manner as under section 4940(c)(3)(B).
- (6) Section 265 (relating to the expenses and interest connected with tax-exempt interest) should not be taken into account.

An organization that has been held to be a private operating foundation will continue to be such an organization only if it meets the income test and either the assets, endowment, or support test in later years. See the regulations under section 4942(j)(3) for additional information. No additional request for ruling will be necessary or appropriate for an organization to maintain its status as a private operating foundation. However, data related to the above tests should be submitted as required with the organization's annual information return.

Schedule A.—Schools, Colleges, and Universities

A private school which otherwise meets the requirements of section 501(c)(3) as an educational institution will not qualify for exemption under section 501(a) unless it has a racially nondiscriminatory policy as to students. This policy means that the school admits students of any race to all the rights, privileges, programs, and activities generally accorded or made available to students at that school, and that the school does not discriminate on the basis of race in the administration of its educational policies, admissions policies, scholarship and loan programs, and athletic, or other school-administered programs. The Service considers discrimination on the basis of race to include discrimination on the basis of color and national or ethnic origin. A policy of a school that favors racial minority groups in admissions, facilities, programs, and financial assistance will not constitute discrimination on the basis of race when the purpose and effect is to promote the establishment and maintenance of that school's racially non-discriminatory policy as to students. See Rev. Proc. 75-50, 1975-2 C.B. 587, for guidelines and recordkeeping requirements for determining whether private schools that are applying for recognition of exemption have racially nondiscriminatory policies as to students.

Line 1. An instrumentality of a State or political subdivision of a State may qualify under section 501(c)(3) if it is organized as a separate entity from the governmental unit that created it and if it otherwise meets the organizational and operational tests of section 501(c)(3). (See Rev. Rul. 60-384, 1960-2 C.B. 172.) Any such organization which is a school is not a private school and, therefore, is not subject to the provisions of Rev. Proc. 75-50.

Schools that incorrectly answer "Yes" to line 1 will be required to furnish the information called for by lines 2 through 8 in order to establish that they meet the requirements for exemption. To prevent delay in the processing of your application, be sure to answer line 1 correctly and complete lines 2 through 8 if applicable.

Schedule D.—Hospitals and Medical Research Organizations

In order to be entitled to status as a "hospital," an organization must have, as its principal purpose or function, the providing of medical or hospital care or medical education or research. "Medical care" includes the treatment of any physical or mental disability or condition that may be taken as a deduction under section 213, whether the treatment is performed on an in-patient or out-patient basis. Thus, a rehabilitation institution, out-patient clinic, or community mental health or drug treatment center may be a hospital if its principal function is providing the above described services. On the other hand, a convalescent home or homes for children or the aged would not be a hospital. Similarly, an institution whose principal purpose or function is to train handicapped individuals to pursue some vocation would not be a hospital. Moreover, a medical education or medical research institution is not a hospital, unless it is also actively engaged in providing medical or hospital care to patients on its premises or in its facilities on an in-patient or out-patient basis. However, see the instructions for line 4 of Part VII-A with respect to certain medical research organizations.

Schedule E.—Homes for the Aged

Certain long-term care facilities (as defined in section 4942(j)(5)) are classified as "operating foundations," for the purposes of section 4942 only, if they meet all the requirements of that section.

Activity Code Numbers of Exempt Organizations (select up to three codes which best describe or most accurately identify your purposes, activities, operations or type of organization and enter in block 7, page 1, of the application. Enter first the code which most accurately identifies you.)

Code	Code	Code	Code
Religious Activities	Scientific Research Activities	Youth Activities	
001 Church, synagogue, etc.	180 Contract or sponsored scientific research for industry	320 Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, etc.	512 National defense policy
002 Association or convention of churches	181 Scientific research for government	321 Boys Club, Little League, etc.	513 Weapons systems
003 Religious order	--- Scientific research (diseases) (use 161)	322 FFA, FHA, 4-H club, etc.	514 Government spending
004 Church auxiliary	199 Other scientific research activities	323 Key club	515 Taxes or tax exemption
005 Mission		324 YMCA, YWCA, YMHA, etc.	516 Separation of church and state
006 Missionary activities		325 Camp	517 Government aid to parochial schools
007 Evangelism		326 Care and housing of children (orphanage, etc.)	518 U.S. foreign policy
008 Religious publishing activities		327 Prevention of cruelty to children	519 U.S. military involvement
--- Book store (use 918)		328 Combat juvenile delinquency	520 Pacifism and peace
Genealogical activities (use 094)		349 Other youth organization or activities	521 Economic-political system of U.S.
029 Other religious activities			522 Anti-communism
Schools, Colleges and Related Activities	Business and Professional Organizations	Conservation, Environmental and Beautification Activities	523 Right to work
030 School, college, trade school, etc.	200 Business promotion (chamber of commerce, business league, etc.)	350 Preservation of natural resources (conservation)	524 Zoning or rezoning
031 Special school for the blind, handicapped, etc.	201 Real-estate association	351 Combating or preventing pollution (air, water, etc.)	525 Location of highway or transportation system
032 Nursery school	202 Board of trade	352 Land acquisition for preservation	526 Rights of criminal defendants
Day care center (use 574)	203 Regulating business	353 Soil or water conservation	527 Capital punishment
033 Faculty group	204 Better Business Bureau	354 Preservation of scenic beauty	528 Stricter law enforcement
034 Alumni association or group	205 Professional association	--- Litigation (see Litigation and Legal Aid Activities)	529 Ecology or conservation
035 Parent or parent-teachers association	206 Professional association auxiliary	--- Combat community deterioration (use 402)	530 Protection of consumer interests
036 Fraternity or sorority	207 Industry trade shows	355 Wildlife sanctuary or refuge	531 Medical care system
Key club (use 323)	208 Convention displays	356 Garden club	532 Welfare system
037 Other student society or group	--- Testing products for public safety (use 905)	379 Other conservation, environmental or beautification activities	533 Urban renewal
038 School or college athletic association	209 Research, development and testing		534 Busing students to achieve racial balance
039 Scholarships for children of employees	210 Professional athletic league		535 Racial integration
040 Scholarships (other)	--- Attracting new industry (use 403)		536 Use of intoxicating beverage
041 Student loans	--- Publishing activities (use 120)		537 Use of drugs or narcotics
042 Student housing activities	--- Insurance or other benefits for members (see Employee or Membership Benefit Organizations)		538 Use of tobacco
043 Other student aid	211 Underwriting municipal insurance		539 Prohibition of erotica
044 Student exchange with foreign country	212 Assigned risk insurance activities		540 Sex education in public schools
045 Student operated business	213 Tourist bureau		541 Population control
--- Financial support of schools, colleges, etc. (use 602)	229 Other business or professional group		542 Birth control methods
--- Achievement prizes or awards (use 914)			543 Legalized abortion
--- Student book store (use 918)			559 Other matters
--- Student travel (use 299)			
--- Scientific research (see Scientific Research Activities)			
046 Private school			Other Activities Directed to Individuals
059 Other school related activities			560 Supplying money, goods or services to the poor
Cultural, Historical or Other Educational Activities			561 Gifts or grants to individuals (other than scholarships)
060 Museum, zoo, planetarium, etc.			--- Scholarships for children of employees (use 039)
061 Library			--- Scholarships (other) (use 040)
062 Historical site, records or reenactment			562 Student loans (use 041)
063 Monument			563 Other loans to individuals
064 Commemorative event (centennial, festival, pageant, etc.)			564 Marriage counseling
065 Fair			565 Family planning
088 Community theatrical group			566 Credit counseling and assistance
089 Singing society or group			567 Job training, counseling, or assistance
090 Cultural performances			568 Draft counseling
091 Art exhibit			569 Vocational counseling
092 Literary activities			570 Referral service (social agencies)
093 Cultural exchanges with foreign country			572 Rehabilitating convicts or ex-convicts
094 Genealogical activities			573 Rehabilitating alcoholics, drug abusers, compulsive gamblers, etc.
--- Achievement prizes or awards (use 914)			574 Day care center
--- Gifts or grants to individuals (use 561)			575 Services for the aged (see also 153 and 382)
--- Financial support of cultural organizations (use 602)			--- Training of or aid to the handicapped (see 031 and 160)
119 Other cultural or historical activities			
Other Instruction and Training Activities			Activities Directed to Other Organizations
120 Publishing activities			600 Community Chest, United Fund, etc.
121 Radio or television broadcasting			601 Booster club
122 Producing films			602 Gifts, grants, or loans to other organizations
123 Discussion groups, forums, panels, lectures, etc.			603 Non-financial services or facilities to other organizations
124 Study and research (non-scientific)			
125 Giving information or opinion (see also Advocacy)			Other Purposes and Activities
126 Apprentice training			900 Cemetery or burial activities
Travel tours (use 299)			901 Perpetual care fund (cemetery, columbarium, etc.)
149 Other instruction and training			902 Emergency or disaster aid fund
Health Services and Related Activities			903 Community trust or component
150 Hospital			904 Government instrumental or agency (see also 254)
151 Hospital auxiliary			905 Testing products for public safety
152 Nursing or convalescent home			906 Consumer interest group
153 Care and housing for the aged (see also 382)			907 Veterans activities
154 Health clinic			908 Patriotic activities
155 Rural medical facility			909 4947(a)(1) trust
156 Blood bank			910 Domestic organization with activities outside U.S.
157 Cooperative hospital service organization			911 Foreign organization
158 Rescue and emergency service			912 Title holding corporation
159 Nurses' register or bureau			913 Prevention of cruelty to animals
160 Aid to the handicapped (see also 031)			914 Achievement prizes or awards
161 Scientific research (diseases)			915 Erection or maintenance of public building or works
162 Other medical research			916 Cafeteria, restaurant, snack bar, food services, etc.
163 Health insurance (medical, dental, optical, etc.)			917 Thrift shop, retail outlet, etc.
164 Prepaid group health plan			918 Book, gift or supply store
165 Community health planning			919 Advertising
166 Mental health care			920 Loans or credit reporting
167 Group medical practice association			922 Endowment fund or financial services
In-faculty group practice association			923 Indians (tribes, cultures, etc.)
169 Hospital pharmacy, parking facility, food services, etc.			924 Traffic or tariff bureau
179 Other health services			927 Fund raising
			928 4947(a)(2) trust
			930 Prepaid legal services plan exempt under IRC section 501(c)(20)

Make sure your application is complete.

Please remember . . .

1. Complete all parts of the application that apply to your organization.
2. Show your employer identification number:
 - a. If you have one, put it in the space provided.
 - b. If you are a newly formed organization, and don't have an employer identification number, enclose a completed Form SS-4.
3. Enclose financial statements (see specific instructions, Part V).
 - a. Current.
 - b. Detailed breakdown of support, revenue, and expenses—no lump sums.
 - c. If yours is a new organization, submit at least 2 years' proposed classified budgets.
4. A conformed copy of the organizing instrument must be included and properly executed.
 - a. A **conformed copy** is one that agrees with the original and all amendments to it.
 - b. An organizing instrument means:
 1. Articles of Incorporation
 - (a) Signed by the directors and
 - (b) Endorsed by the Secretary of State of your State (see specific instructions, Part II), or
 2. Constitution (signed), or
 3. Trust Instrument (signed).
 - c. Your organizing instrument, either expressly or by operation of State law, must limit your activities to those permitted under section 501(c)(3) and must provide for a proper distribution of your net assets upon dissolution. (See specific instructions for Part II and Publication 557.)
 - d. If your organization is a corporation (or an unincorporated organization with bylaws), you **must** also include a signed copy of the bylaws.
5. If your organization is applying as a school, you must also submit:
 - a. A statement of a racially non-discriminatory policy as to students, and
 - b. Proof that the statement was published in a newspaper of general circulation, and
 - c. Proof that the policy has been **adopted** by your organization.
6. Have the application signed by one of the following:
 - a. An elected officer, or
 - b. A director, or
 - c. A trustee (if your organization is a trust), or
 - d. A person authorized by Power of Attorney (submit the Power of Attorney, too).
7. Give us the name and telephone number of someone we can call during normal business hours if we need additional information.

